

C^* -simple groups without free subgroups

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Abstract

We construct first examples of non-trivial groups without non-cyclic free subgroups whose reduced C^* -algebra is simple and has unique trace. This answers a question of de la Harpe. Both torsion and torsion free examples are provided. In particular, we show that the reduced C^* -algebra of the free Burnside group $B(m, n)$ of rank $m \geq 2$ and any sufficiently large odd exponent n is simple and has unique trace.

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1 Introduction

Over the past few decades, there has been considerable interest in simple C^* -algebras in both group theoretic and operator algebraic communities. For a comprehensive survey of the recent research in this area we refer to [21] and [60]. The main goal of our paper is to provide new examples of groups whose reduced C^* -algebras are simple and have unique trace. We begin by recalling some basic definitions and relevant results.

The *reduced C^* -algebra* of a group G , denoted $C_{red}^*(G)$, is the closure of the linear span of $\{\lambda_G(g) \mid g \in G\}$ with respect to the operator norm, where $\lambda_G: G \rightarrow U(\ell^2(G))$ denotes the left regular representation. A (non-zero) C^* -algebra is said to be *simple* if it contains no proper non-trivial two-sided closed ideals. A group G is called *C^* -simple* if $C_{red}^*(G)$ is simple.

C^* -simplicity of a group is essentially a representation theoretic property. Indeed it can be characterized in terms of weak containment of unitary representations introduced by Fell [21]. For non-trivial groups, C^* -simplicity can be also thought of as a strong negation of amenability. Indeed it is not hard to show that the amenable radical of G is trivial whenever G is C^* -simple; in particular, if G is both C^* -simple and amenable, then $G = \{1\}$.

Closely related to C^* -simplicity is the uniqueness of trace on $C_{red}^*(G)$. Recall that a (normalized) *trace* on a unitary C^* -algebra A is a positive linear functional $\tau: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\tau(1) = 1$ and $\tau(ab) = \tau(ba)$ for all $a, b \in A$. The reduced C^* -algebra of every group G has a canonical trace (see Section 2.1). If it is the only trace, G has several nice dynamical and group theoretic properties, e.g., shift minimality and the absence of non-trivial amenable invariant random subgroups [62]. In turn, any one of these two properties implies triviality of the amenable radical. For the sake of completeness, we should mention that the exact relation between uniqueness of trace on $C_{red}^*(G)$, C^* -simplicity, and triviality of the amenable radical of G is rather mysterious; in particular, it is still unknown whether all of these properties are equivalent or not. For more details we refer to [62]

The class of groups having simple reduced C^* -algebras with unique trace includes many examples acting “nontrivially” on a hyperbolic space: non-virtually cyclic hyperbolic and relatively hyperbolic groups without non-trivial finite normal subgroups [5, 22], centerless mapping class groups of closed surfaces, $Out(F_n)$ for $n \geq 2$ [10], and many 3-manifold groups and fundamental groups of graphs of groups [23]. Most of these results can be generalized in the context of acylindrically hyperbolic groups (see [11, 46] for details). Examples of completely different nature are provided by $PSL_n(\mathbb{Z})$ and, more generally, lattices in connected semi-simple centerless Lie groups without compact factors [7]. Finally we mention a recent result from [55] stating that torsion free groups satisfying a weak form of the Atiyah Conjecture and having positive first ℓ^2 -Betti number are C^* -simple.

Simplicity of $C_{red}^*(G)$ and uniqueness of trace are usually derived from certain algebraic or dynamical properties of the group G . Typical examples include the Powers property (and its weak versions) [21, 62] and property (PH) of Promislow [59]; Brin and Picioroaga noticed that these properties also imply the existence of non-cyclic free subgroups. The

proof of the latter fact has appeared in [21] (see the remark following Question 15) and in [62, Theorem 5.4]. More algebraic approaches, such as the one suggested by Akemann and Lee [3] or the property P_{nai} introduced by Bekka, Cowling, and de la Harpe in [7], imply the existence of non-cyclic free subgroups immediately.

This motivates the following questions asked by de la Harpe [21, Question 15]:

Question 1.1. (a) *Does there exist a (non-trivial) C^* -simple group without non-cyclic free subgroups?*

(b) *Is the free Burnside group of rank at least 2 and sufficiently large odd exponent C^* -simple?*

One can think of these questions as variations of the classical Day–von Neumann problem, which asks whether every non-amenable group contains a non-cyclic free subgroup. The negative answer was obtained by the first author in [36]. Later Adyan [2] proved non-amenability of free Burnside groups of sufficiently large odd exponent and since then many other counterexamples have been found.

Although the original Day–von Neumann question has negative answer, one can still hope to obtain a positive result by strengthening the non-amenability assumption or by relaxing the “no non-cyclic free subgroups” condition. In the last 15 years, many results – both negative and affirmative – were obtained in this direction [15, 29, 34, 45, 47, 49, 63]. Since C^* -simplicity can be regarded as a strong negation of amenability, Question 1.1 fits well in this context.

Main results. The main goal of our paper is to give the affirmative answer to both parts of the de la Harpe’s question. Let $B(m, n)$ denote the free Burnside group of rank m and exponent n . That is, $B(m, n)$ is the free group of rank m in the variety of groups satisfying the identity $X^n = 1$. In Section 3, we prove the following.

Theorem 1.2. *For every $m \geq 2$ and every sufficiently large odd n , the reduced C^* -algebra of $B(m, n)$ is simple and has unique trace.*

The basic idea behind the proof of Theorem 1.2 is that simplicity and uniqueness of trace of $C_{red}^*(B(m, n))$ can be derived from certain algebraic properties of $B(m, n)$. This part of our paper essentially uses the technique developed by the first author in [38] as well as some new ideas (e.g., towers and repelling sections in van Kampen diagrams, see Section 3.2). As a by-product, we obtain some group theoretic facts about free Burnside groups which seem to be of independent interest (e.g., Corollary 3.20).

In Section 4, we suggest another way of constructing C^* -simple groups without non-cyclic free subgroups. It makes use of the methods from [48] and [50], namely small cancellation theory and Dehn filling in relatively hyperbolic groups. This approach is independent of the results about free Burnside groups and allows us to construct both torsion and torsion free examples. It is noteworthy that, unlike in the case of the original Day–von Neumann

problem, there is no obvious way of getting torsion free C^* -simple groups without non-cyclic free subgroups from torsion ones. Indeed if one has a non-amenable group G without non-cyclic free subgroups and $G = F/N$, where F is a free group, then it is easy to show that the group $F/[N, N]$ is torsion free, has no non-cyclic free subgroups, and is non-amenable. However $F/[N, N]$ is never C^* -simple as its amenable radical is non-trivial.

Theorem 1.3. *For any non-virtually cyclic hyperbolic group H and any countable group C without non-cyclic free subgroups, there exists a quotient group G of H such that*

- (a) G has no non-cyclic free subgroups;
- (b) C embeds in G ;
- (c) $C_{red}^*(G)$ is simple and has unique trace.

Moreover, if C is torsion (respectively, C and H are torsion free), then G can be made torsion (respectively, torsion free) as well.

This theorem can be used to construct groups without non-cyclic free subgroups that combine C^* -simplicity with other strong negations of amenability. For example, taking H to be a hyperbolic group with Kazhdan property (T) (e.g., a lattice in $Sp(n, 1)$) and C to be a non-unitarizable group without non-cyclic free subgroups, we obtain a group G which is also non-unitarizable and has property (T) in addition to all properties listed in Theorem 1.3. For examples of non-unitarizable groups without non-cyclic free subgroups and the discussion of the related Dixmier problem we refer to [49] or [34].

In another direction, using uncountability of the sets of all finitely generated torsion and torsion free groups without non-cyclic free subgroups we obtain the following.

- Corollary 1.4.** (a) *There exist 2^{\aleph_0} non-isomorphic finitely generated torsion groups G such that $C_{red}^*(G)$ is simple with unique trace.*
- (b) *There exist 2^{\aleph_0} non-isomorphic finitely generated torsion free groups G without non-cyclic free subgroups such that $C_{red}^*(G)$ is simple with unique trace.*

All C^* -simple groups constructed in this paper are inductive (co)limits of sequences of C^* -simple hyperbolic (or relatively hyperbolic) groups and epimorphisms $H_1 \rightarrow H_2 \rightarrow \dots$. It is worth noting that simplicity of such limits is not automatic. Indeed, there exist such sequences of C^* -simple hyperbolic groups whose limits are even amenable (see Example 4.18).

Structure of the paper and advice to the reader. We begin by recalling basic analytic definitions in Section 2.1. In Section 2.2 we introduce the notion of a sequence of groups with infinitesimal spectral radius and exhibit some examples. The main results are Corollary 2.8 and Proposition 2.11, which are necessary for the proof of Theorems 1.2 and 1.3, respectively. The proofs of all new results in this section are quite elementary.

Theorems 1.2 and 1.3 are proved in Sections 3 and 4, respectively, by using a sufficient condition for C^* -simplicity and uniqueness of trace formulated by Akemann and Lee (see Lemma 2.2). To apply this condition to a group G we need to make sure that norms of certain sequences of elements in $C_{red}^*(G)$ converge to 0. The latter condition can be deduced from purely algebraic properties, namely Theorem 3.21 and Proposition 4.15. Most of Sections 3 and 4 is devoted to the proof of these two results.

The proof of Theorem 3.21 is given in Section 3 and essentially relies on the geometric technique developed by the first author in [38]. We provide a brief introduction and include (a simplified versions of) basic definitions and main technical lemmas in Section 3.1. We believe that this introduction is sufficient to understand Sections 3.2 and 3.3. For a more detailed account we refer to Chapters 5 and 6 of [38]. The reader who is willing to believe in technical group theoretic results and only wants to understand the main idea of the proof of Theorem 1.2 can go directly to the statement of Theorem 3.21 and read the rest of Section 3.3; all arguments there are self-contained and elementary modulo Theorem 3.21 and results of Section 2.

The proof of Proposition 4.15 is given in Section 4 and is based on papers [48] and [50]. We include a brief review of necessary definitions and results from these papers. The final argument that derives Theorem 1.3 from Proposition 4.15 and results of Section 2 is essentially the same as the corresponding argument in the proof of Theorem 1.2.

Finally we note that Sections 3 and 4 are completely independent and can be read separately.

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2 C^* -simplicity and sequences of groups with infinitesimal spectral radius

2.1 Analytic preliminaries

Given a (discrete) group G , we denote by $\ell^2(G)$ the set of all square-summable functions $f: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and by $\lambda_G: G \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\ell^2(G))$ its left regular representation. The left regular representation extends by linearity to the representation of the group algebra $\mathbb{C}G \rightarrow B(\ell^2(G))$, where $B(\ell^2(G))$ denotes the algebra of all bounded operators on $\ell^2(G)$; we keep the same notation λ_G for this extension.

For a function $f: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\|f\|_p$ denotes its ℓ^p -norm. We also denote by $\|A\|$ the operator norm of $A \in B(\ell^2(G))$. It is well-known and easy to prove that

$$\|a\|_2 \leq \|\lambda_G(a)\| \leq \|a\|_1 \tag{1}$$

for every $a \in \mathbb{C}G$.

Recall that the *reduced C^* -algebra of a group G* , denoted $C_{red}^*(G)$, is the closure of $\lambda_G(\mathbb{C}G)$ in $B(\ell^2(G))$ with respect to the operator norm. The involution on $C_{red}^*(G)$ is induced by the standard involution on $\mathbb{C}G$:

$$\left(\sum_{g \in G} \alpha_g g \right)^* = \sum_{g \in G} \bar{\alpha}_g g^{-1},$$

where $\alpha_g \in \mathbb{C}$ for all $g \in G$.

A group G is called *C^* -simple* if $C_{red}^*(G)$ has no non-trivial proper two-sided ideals. Since $C_{red}^*(G)$ is unital, this is equivalent to the absence of non-trivial proper two-sided closed ideals.

A (normalized) *trace* on a unital C^* -algebra \mathcal{A} is a linear functional $\theta: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which satisfies $\theta(1) = 1$, $\theta(A^*A) \geq 0$, and $\theta(AB) = \theta(BA)$ for all $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$. For every group G , $C_{red}^*(G)$ has a canonical trace $\tau: C_{red}^*(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, which extends the map $\mathbb{C}G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ given by

$$\tau \left(\sum_{g \in G} \alpha_g g \right) = \alpha_1. \quad (2)$$

For a general element $A \in C_{red}^*(G)$, the trace can be defined by using the inner product in $\ell^2(G)$ as follows:

$$\tau(A) = \langle A\delta_1, \delta_1 \rangle,$$

where $\delta_1 \in \ell^2(G)$ is the characteristic function of $\{1\}$.

It is well-known that for every $a \in \mathbb{C}G$, one has

$$\|\lambda_G(a)\| = \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\tau(\lambda_G(a^*a)^n)} \quad (3)$$

(see [28]). The following results are immediate consequences of (2) and (3). By \mathbb{R}_+ we denote the set of all non-negative real numbers.

Lemma 2.1. *Let G be a group.*

- (a) *Let $H \leq G$, $a \in \mathbb{C}H$. Then $\|\lambda_H(a)\| = \|\lambda_G(a)\|$.*
- (b) *Let $\varepsilon: G \rightarrow Q$ be a homomorphism. We keep the same notation for the natural extension $\mathbb{C}G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}Q$. Then for every $a \in \mathbb{R}_+G$, we have $\|\lambda_G(a)\| \leq \|\lambda_Q(\varepsilon(a))\|$.*
- (c) *Let $a = \sum_{g \in G} \alpha_g g$, and $b = \sum_{g \in G} \beta_g g$ be elements of \mathbb{R}_+G such that $\alpha_g \leq \beta_g$ for every $g \in G$. Then we have $\|\lambda_G(a)\| \leq \|\lambda_G(b)\|$.*

Given a unital C^* -algebra \mathcal{A} , let $U(\mathcal{A}) = \{u \in \mathcal{A} \mid uu^* = u^*u = 1_A\}$ denote the group of unitary elements. Recall that a unital C^* -algebra \mathcal{A} has the *Dixmier property* if

$$\overline{\text{conv}}\{uau^* \mid u \in U(\mathcal{A})\} \cap \mathbb{C}1_A \neq \emptyset \quad (4)$$

for every $a \in \mathcal{A}$, where $\overline{\text{conv}}$ denotes the closure of the convex hull. It is not hard to show that if a unital C^* -algebra \mathcal{A} satisfies the Dixmier property and has a trace, then it is simple and has unique trace [12]. Conversely, if a unital C^* -algebra is simple with unique trace, then it satisfies the Dixmier property [19].

To prove uniqueness of trace and simplicity of the reduced C^* -algebra of a group G it suffices to verify (4) for $a = \lambda_G(g)$ for every $g \in G$. More precisely, one has the following lemma.

Lemma 2.2. *Let G be a countable group. Suppose that there exists a sequence of finite subsets $\mathcal{Y} = \{Y_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ of G such that*

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|Y_i|} \left\| \sum_{y \in Y_i} \lambda_G(ygy^{-1}) \right\| = 0 \quad (5)$$

for every $g \in G \setminus \{1\}$. Then $C_{red}^(G)$ is simple with unique trace.*

The proof is quite elementary and the idea goes back to the Powers' paper [58]. To the best of our knowledge, this lemma was first explicitly stated by Akemann and Lee in [3]. In one form or another, it is a part of most existent proofs of C^* -simplicity and our paper is not an exception.

In general, computing the operator norm of an element of $C_{red}^*(G)$ is rather difficult. The standard way to overcome this problem is the following. First note that by part (a) of Lemma 2.1, to compute the operator norm in (5) we can only look at the subgroup generated by the set $\{ygy^{-1} \mid y \in Y_i\}$ and ignore the rest of G . Further, most standard approaches utilize certain algebraic or dynamical properties of G to show that the subsets Y_i can be chosen so that, loosely speaking, the set $\{ygy^{-1} \mid y \in Y_i\}$ is a basis of a free subgroup of G . Then (5) follows from the well-known formula

$$\frac{1}{i} \|\lambda_{F_i}(x_1) + \cdots + \lambda_{F_i}(x_i)\| = \frac{2\sqrt{i-1}}{i} \rightarrow 0$$

as $i \rightarrow \infty$, where F_i is the free group with basis x_1, \dots, x_i , and $i \geq 2$ [4].

Of course, this approach cannot be used to construct a C^* -simple group without free subgroups. However a similar idea can be implemented if instead of free groups F_i and their bases one uses sequences of (non-free) groups G_i and their generating sets X_i such that

$$\frac{1}{|X_i|} \left\| \sum_{x \in X_i} \lambda_{G_i}(x) \right\| \rightarrow 0$$

as $i \rightarrow \infty$. This leads to the notion of a sequence of groups with infinitesimal spectral radius discussed below.

2.2 Sequences of groups with infinitesimal spectral radius

Given a group G and a finite subset $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \subseteq G$, let

$$A_X = \frac{1}{n}(\lambda_G(x_1) + \dots + \lambda_G(x_n)). \quad (6)$$

If X generates G , the spectral radius of

$$A_{X^{\pm 1}} := \frac{1}{2}(A_X + A_{X^{-1}}),$$

where $X^{-1} = \{x^{-1} \mid x \in X\}$, is usually denoted by $\rho(G, X)$ and called the *spectral radius of the simple random walk* on G with respect to X . Since the operator $A_{X^{\pm 1}}$ is self-adjoint, we have $\rho(G, X) = \|A_{X^{\pm 1}}\|$.

Further let $G = F(X)/N$, where $F(X)$ is a free group with basis X and $N \triangleleft F(X)$. The associated *cogrowth function* of G is defined by

$$\gamma(n) = |\{g \in N \mid \text{dist}_X(1, g) \leq n\}|,$$

where dist_X is the word distance with respect to X . Let $\omega(G, X)$ denote the *cogrowth rate* of G with respect to X , that is,

$$\omega(G, X) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup \sqrt[n]{\gamma(n)}.$$

If $N \neq \{1\}$, the cogrowth rate is related to the spectral radius by the Grigorchuk formula, see [16].

$$\rho(G, X) = \frac{\sqrt{2|X| - 1}}{2|X|} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2|X| - 1}}{\omega(G, X)} + \frac{\omega(G, X)}{\sqrt{2|X| - 1}} \right) \quad (7)$$

Finally we recall that the *Cheeger constant* of a group G with respect to a generating set X , denoted $h(G, X)$, is defined by the formula

$$h(G, X) = \inf_F \frac{|\partial F|}{|F|},$$

where the infimum is taken over all finite subsets $F \subseteq G$ and ∂F denotes the set of all edges in the unoriented Cayley graph $\Gamma(G, X)$ of G with respect to X that connect vertices from F to vertices from $G \setminus F$. Here by the *unoriented Cayley graph* $\Gamma = \Gamma(G, X)$ of G with respect to a generating set X we mean the graph with vertex set $V(\Gamma) = G$ and edge set $E(\Gamma) = \{(g, gx, x) \mid g \in G, x \in X\}$, where the edge (a, b, x) connects vertices a and b . Note that Γ is always $2|X|$ -regular even if X is symmetric or has involutions. (We have to accept this definition of the Cayley graph to make it consistent with the definition of the spectral radius given above.)

The Cheeger constant is related to the spectral radius by the following discrete version of the Cheeger-Buser inequality, see [33, Theorem 2.1 (a) and Theorem 3.1 (a)].

$$\frac{2|X|(1 - \rho(G, X))}{2|X| - 1} \leq \frac{h(G, X)}{2|X|} \leq \sqrt{1 - \rho(G, X)^2}; \quad (8)$$

note that the spectral radius ρ in [33] corresponds to $2|X|\rho(G, X)$ in our notation.

Lemma 2.3. *For any sequence $\mathcal{G} = \{(G_i, X_i)\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ of groups G_i and finite generating sets X_i , the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (a) $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \|A_{X_i}\| = 0.$
- (b) $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \rho(G_i, X_i) = 0.$
- (c) $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{h(G_i, X_i)}{2|X_i|} = 1.$
- (d) $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\omega(G_i, X_i)}{|X_i|} = 0$ and $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} |X_i| = \infty.$

Proof. Applying part (c) of Lemma 2.1 to $a = \frac{1}{|X_i|} \sum_{x \in X_i} x$ and $b = \frac{1}{|X_i|} \sum_{x \in X_i} (x + x^{-1})$ we obtain

$$\|A_{X_i}\| = \|\lambda_{G_i}(a)\| \leq \|\lambda_{G_i}(b)\| = 2 \|A_{X_i^{\pm 1}}\| = 2\rho(G_i, X_i). \quad (9)$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\rho(G_i, X_i) = \frac{1}{2} \|A_{X_i} + A_{X_i^{-1}}\| \leq \frac{1}{2} (\|A_{X_i}\| + \|A_{X_i}^*\|) = \|A_{X_i}\|. \quad (10)$$

Obviously (9) and (10) imply that (a) and (b) are equivalent.

Note that by (1) we have $\rho(G_i, X_i) \geq 1/(2|X_i|)$. Hence (b) implies that $|X_i| \rightarrow \infty$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. Now the equivalence of (b) and (c) follows from (8).

Finally let us prove the equivalence of (b) and (d). Let $I = \{i \mid G_i \text{ is free with basis } X_i\}$. The Grigorchuk formula (7) applies to (G_i, X_i) whenever $i \in \mathbb{N} \setminus I$ and thus we have

$$\rho(G_i, X_i) = \frac{2|X_i| - 1}{2|X_i|\omega(G_i, X_i)} + \frac{\omega(G_i, X_i)}{2|X_i|} \text{ if } i \in \mathbb{N} \setminus I. \quad (11)$$

Assume that condition (b) holds. As we already explained, $|X_i| \rightarrow \infty$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$ in this case. Further, using (11) and the obvious equality $\omega(G_i, X_i) = 1$ for all $i \in I$, we obtain $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \omega(G_i, X_i)/|X_i| = 0$. Thus (b) \implies (d). The converse implication follows from (11) and the well-known formulas: $\omega(G_i, X_i) \geq \sqrt{2|X_i| - 1}$ for $i \in \mathbb{N} \setminus I$ [16] and $\rho(G_i, X_i) = \sqrt{2|X_i| - 1}/|X_i|$ for $i \in I$ [28]. \square

Definition 2.4. Let $\mathcal{G} = \{(G_i, X_i)\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of groups G_i with finite generating sets X_i . We say that \mathcal{G} has *infinitesimal spectral radius* if any of the equivalent conditions from Lemma 2.3 holds.

Example 2.5. It is easy to see that a sequence $\{(F_i, X_i)\}$ of free groups F_i and their bases X_i has infinitesimal spectral radius if $|X_i| \rightarrow \infty$.

We now discuss some examples without non-cyclic free subgroups. The lemma below may be thought of as a generalization of Example 2.5.

Lemma 2.6. *Let \mathfrak{V} be a variety of groups that contains a non-amenable group. Let $\mathcal{G} = \{(G_i, X_i)\}$ be a sequence of free groups G_i in \mathfrak{V} and their bases X_i . Assume that the cardinality of X_i (strongly) increases as $i \rightarrow \infty$. Then \mathcal{G} has infinitesimal spectral radius.*

Proof. The sequence \mathcal{G} can be included in a bigger sequence $\mathcal{H} = \{(H_i, Y_i)\}$ of free groups H_i in \mathfrak{V} and their bases Y_i , where $|Y_i| = i$. Since the property of having infinitesimal spectral radius is preserved by passing to subsequences, it suffices to prove the lemma for \mathcal{H} . Thus we can assume that $|X_i| = i$ without loss of generality.

Recall that the class of amenable groups is closed under quotients and direct limits. Thus if every G_i is amenable, then every group in \mathfrak{V} is amenable. Hence G_i must be non-amenable for some i . By the Kesten criterion [28], we have $\|A_{X_i^{\pm 1}}\| < 1$. Therefore, $\|A_{X_i^{\pm 1}}^n\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Clearly $A_{X_i^{\pm 1}}^n = \lambda_G(s_n)$, where $s_n \in \mathbb{Z}G$ is a sum of $(2i)^n$ elements of G_i (not necessarily pairwise distinct). Since $G_{(2i)^n}$ is free of rank $(2i)^n$ in \mathfrak{V} , there is a homomorphism $G_{(2i)^n} \rightarrow G_i$ whose extension to the corresponding group rings maps the sum $\sum_{x \in X_{(2i)^n}} x$ to s_n . By part

(b) of Lemma 2.1, we have $\|A_{X_{(2i)^n}}\| \leq \|A_{X_i^{\pm 1}}^n\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore the sequence $\{\|A_{X_i}\|\}$ contains a subsequence converging to 0.

Let $k \geq l$ and let $X_k = \{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$ and $X_l = \{y_1, \dots, y_l\}$ be bases in G_k and G_l . Let $k = lq + r$, where $q \in \mathbb{N}$, $r \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, and $0 \leq r < l$. For every $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ there exists unique $j \in \{1, \dots, l\}$ such that $(i-1) \equiv (j-1) \pmod{l}$; we denote this j by $j(i)$. Since X_k is a basis in G_k , the map defined by

$$x_i \mapsto \begin{cases} y_{j(i)}, & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq lq \\ 1, & \text{if } lq < i \leq k \end{cases}$$

extends to a homomorphism $G_k \rightarrow G_l$ and hence to a homomorphism $\varepsilon: \mathbb{C}G_k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}G_l$. Note that

$$\varepsilon(x_1 + \dots + x_k) = qy_1 + \dots + qy_l + r1.$$

Applying successively part (b) of Lemma 2.1 and the triangle inequality, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\|A_{X_k}\| &= \frac{1}{k} \|\lambda_{G_k}(x_1 + \cdots + x_k)\| \\
&\leq \frac{1}{k} \|\lambda_{G_l}(qy_1 + \cdots + qy_l + r1)\| \\
&\leq \frac{q}{k} \|\lambda_{G_l}(y_1 + \cdots + y_l)\| + \frac{r}{k} \\
&< \frac{1}{l} \|\lambda_{G_l}(y_1 + \cdots + y_l)\| + \frac{l}{k} \\
&= \|A_{X_l}\| + \frac{l}{k}.
\end{aligned}$$

The inequality $\|A_{X_k}\| < \|A_{X_l}\| + \frac{l}{k}$ for all $k \geq l$ together with the existence of a subsequence of $\{\|A_{X_i}\|\}$ converging to 0 obviously implies $\|A_{X_i}\| \rightarrow 0$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. \square

Remark 2.7. Note that the condition that $|X_i|$ strongly increases as $i \rightarrow \infty$ can be replaced by $|X_i| \rightarrow \infty$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$.

Corollary 2.8. *Let $G_i = B(i, n)$ be free Burnside groups of finite ranks $i \rightarrow \infty$ and odd exponent $n \geq 665$ and let X_i be the standard (free) generating sets of $B(i, n)$. Then $\{(G_i, X_i)\}$ has infinitesimal spectral radius.*

Proof. Adyan [2] proved that $B(m, n)$ is non-amenable for $m \geq 2$ and any odd $n \geq 665$. Thus the corollary follows immediately from the previous lemma. Alternatively, it can be derived directly from results of [2]. Indeed in the course of proving the main theorem, Adyan showed that $\omega(B(i, n), X_i) \leq (2i - 1)^{2/3}$ for any $i \geq 2$ and odd $n \geq 665$. Thus condition (d) from Lemma 2.3 holds. \square

In the next lemma we denote by $\beta_1^{(2)}(G)$ the first ℓ^2 -Betti number of a group G .

Lemma 2.9. *Let $\mathcal{G} = \{(G_i, X_i)\}$ be a sequence of groups and generating sets such that $\beta_1^{(2)}(G_i)/|X_i| \rightarrow 1$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$. Then \mathcal{G} has infinitesimal spectral radius.*

Proof. It is proved in [31] that for every group G generated by a finite set X , one has $h(G, X) \geq 2\beta_1^{(2)}(G, X)$. Note also that $h(G, X) \leq 2|X|$ by the definition of the Cheeger constant. Hence \mathcal{G} satisfies condition (c) from Lemma 2.3. \square

Example 2.10. There exist sequences of torsion groups satisfying assumptions of Lemma 2.9. Indeed, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists an n -generated torsion group G such that $\beta_1^{(2)}(G) \geq n - 1 - \varepsilon$. The first such examples were constructed in [49]; variants of this construction leading to groups with some additional properties can be found in [29] and [54].

Recall that the *girth* of a group G with respect to a generating set X , denoted $\text{girth}(G, X)$, is the length of the shortest non-trivial element in the kernel of the natural homomorphism $F(X) \rightarrow G$; here $F(X)$ is the free group with basis X , and “length” means the word length in $F(X)$ with respect to X .

The next result will be used in Section 4 to prove Theorem 1.4. Note that Example 2.10 allows us to make the proof independent of the complicated Novikov-Adyan technique used in [2].

Proposition 2.11. *There exists a collection $\{(P_{ij}, X_{ij}) \mid (i, j) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}\}$, where P_{ij} is a group with a generating set X_{ij} , such that the following conditions hold.*

- (a) *For any $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$, we have $|X_{ij}| = i$.*
- (b) *For any $i \in \mathbb{N}$, $\text{girth}(P_{ij}, X_{ij}) \rightarrow \infty$ as $j \rightarrow \infty$.*
- (c) *For any map $j: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, the sequence $\{(P_{ij(i)}, X_{ij(i)})\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ has infinitesimal spectral radius.*
- (d) *For any $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$, P_{ij} has no non-cyclic free subgroups.*

Moreover, there exist such collections consisting entirely of torsion groups as well as collections consisting entirely of torsion free groups.

Proof. Let $\{(G_i, X_i)\}$ be a sequence of torsion groups and generating sets satisfying (a) with infinitesimal spectral radius. For example, by Corollary 2.8 we can take $G_i = B(i, 665)$ and let X_i be the standard basis. Alternatively we can use groups from Example 2.10.

Let $G_i = F(X_i)/N_i$, where $F(X_i)$ is free with basis X_i . To construct a torsion free collection, we define $P_{ij} = F(X_i)/N_i^{(j)}$, where $N_i^{(j)}$ is the j th term of the derived series of N_i (i.e., $N_i^{(1)} = [N_i, N_i]$ and $N_i^{(j+1)} = [N_i^{(j)}, N_i^{(j)}]$ for $j \in \mathbb{N}$). We also let X_{ij} be the natural image of X_i in P_{ij} .

It is well-known that for any normal subgroup N in a free group F , the quotient group $F/[N, N]$ is torsion free (see, for example, [24, Theorem 2]). Hence all groups P_{ij} are torsion free. Further, by a result of Levi (see [35, Lemma 21.61]), a strictly decreasing sequence of subgroups in a free group has trivial intersection provided every term of the sequence is a verbal subgroup of the previous term. Hence we have $\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} N_i^{(j)} = 1$ for every i ; this yields (b).

To prove (c) we note that for every $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$, there is a homomorphism $P_{ij} \rightarrow G_i$ that maps X_{ij} to X_i . Hence $\|A_{X_{ij}}\| \leq \|A_{X_i}\|$ by Lemma 2.1 (b). Recall that the sequence $\{(G_i, X_i)\}$ has infinitesimal spectral radius. Hence (c) follows from the characterization of sequences with infinitesimal spectral radius provided by Lemma 2.3 (a).

Finally, it is clear that P_{ij} does not contain non-cyclic free subgroups as it is solvable-by-torsion. This completes the proof of the proposition in the torsion free case.

To construct a collection consisting of torsion groups, we again let $P_{ij} = F(X_i)/N_i^{(j)}$, but define $N_i^{(j)}$ by the rule $N_i^{(1)} = N_i$ and $N_i^{(j+1)} = (N_i^{(j)})^2$ for $j \in \mathbb{N}$. Then the same arguments as above yield (b)–(d). \square

3 Free Burnside groups

3.1 Preliminary information

Our proof of Theorem 1.2 makes use the technique from [38]. We recall main definitions here.

Given an alphabet \mathcal{A} , we denote by $|W|$ the length of a word W over \mathcal{A} . For two words U, V over \mathcal{A} we write $U \equiv V$ to express letter-by-letter equality. If \mathcal{A} is a generating set of a group G , we write $U = V$ whenever two words U and V over $\mathcal{A}^{\pm 1}$ represent the same element of G ; we identify the words over $\mathcal{A}^{\pm 1}$ and the elements of G represented by them.

The free Burnside group $B(m, n)$ of exponent n and rank m , is the free group in the variety defined by the identity $X^n = 1$. Throughout this section we assume that n is odd and large enough, and m is a cardinal number greater than 1. We stress that m is not assumed to be finite, so all results of this section apply to groups of any cardinality.

By [38, Theorem 19.1], the group $B(m, n)$ can be defined by the presentation

$$B(\mathcal{A}, n) = \left\langle \mathcal{A} \mid R = 1, R \in \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{R}_i \right\rangle, \quad (12)$$

where \mathcal{A} is an alphabet of cardinality m and the sets of relators $\mathcal{R}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{R}_1 \subseteq \dots$ are constructed as follows. Let $\mathcal{R}_0 = \emptyset$. By induction, suppose that we have already defined the set of relations \mathcal{R}_{i-1} , $i \geq 1$ and the sets of periods of ranks $1, \dots, i-1$. Let

$$G(i-1) = \langle \mathcal{A} \mid R = 1, R \in \mathcal{R}_{i-1} \rangle.$$

For $i \geq 1$, a word X in the alphabet $\mathcal{A}^{\pm 1}$ is called *simple in rank $i-1$* , if it is not conjugate to a power of a shorter word or to a power of a period of rank $\leq i-1$ in the group $G(i-1)$ (i.e., in rank $i-1$). We denote by \mathcal{X}_i a maximal subset of words satisfying the following conditions.

- 1) \mathcal{X}_i consists of words of length i which are simple in rank $i-1$.
- 2) If $A, B \in \mathcal{X}_i$ and $A \not\equiv B$, then A is not conjugate to B or B^{-1} in the group $G(i-1)$.

Each word from \mathcal{X}_i is called a *period of rank i* . Let $\mathcal{S}_i = \{A^n \mid A \in \mathcal{X}_i\}$. Then the set \mathcal{R}_i is defined by $\mathcal{R}_i = \mathcal{R}_{i-1} \cup \mathcal{S}_i$.

Results from Chapters 5 and 6 of [38] involve a sequence of fixed positive small parameters

$$\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \varepsilon, \zeta, \iota = 1/n. \quad (13)$$

The exact relations between the parameters are described by a system of inequalities, which can be made consistent by choosing each parameter in this sequence to be sufficiently small as compared to all previous parameters. In [38], this way of ensuring consistency is referred to as the *lowest parameter principle* (see [38, Section 15.1]). For brevity, we also use $\bar{\alpha} = \alpha + 1/2$, $\bar{\beta} = 1 - \beta$ and $\bar{\gamma} = 1 - \gamma$.

Recall that a van Kampen *diagram* Δ over an alphabet \mathcal{A} is a finite, oriented, connected and simply-connected, planar 2-complex endowed with a labeling function $\mathbf{Lab} : E(\Delta) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^{\pm 1} \cup \{1\}$, where $E(\Delta)$ denotes the set of oriented edges of Δ , such that $\mathbf{Lab}(e^{-1}) \equiv \mathbf{Lab}(e)^{-1}$. Given a cell (that is a 2-cell) Π of Δ , we denote by $\partial\Pi$ the boundary of Π ; similarly, $\partial\Delta$ denotes the boundary of Δ . An additional requirement for a diagram over a presentation $\langle \mathcal{A} \mid \mathcal{R} \rangle$ (or just over the group given by this presentation) is that the boundary label of any cell Π of Δ is equal to a cyclic permutation of a word $R^{\pm 1}$, where $R \in \mathcal{R}$. Given an edge e or a path p in a van Kampen diagram, we denote by e_- and e_+ (respectively, by p_- and p_+) its initial and terminal vertices. Subpaths of $\partial\Delta$ are also called *sections*.

All the diagrams under consideration are *graded*: by definition, a diagram Δ over $G(i)$ is called a diagram of *rank* i and a cell Π of Δ labeled by a word from \mathcal{S}_j has *rank* j (written $r(\Pi) = j$).

The diagrams from [38] can also have 0-edges labeled by 1. The edges labeled by the letters from $\mathcal{A}^{\pm 1}$ (i.e. *\mathcal{A} -edges*) have length 1 and every 0-edge has length 0. The length $|p|$ of every path $p = e_1 \dots e_s$ in a diagram is the sum of the lengths $|e_i|$ of its edges. We also admit cells of rank 0 (or 0-cells). By definition, the boundary path of a 0-cell either entirely consists of 0-edges or can have 0-edges and exactly two \mathcal{A} -edges with mutually inverse labels. In both cases the boundary label of a 0-cell is freely equal to 1. The boundary labels of the cells of positive ranks are the defining relators from \mathcal{R} , and these cells are called *\mathcal{R} -cells*. Note that the perimeter $|\partial\Pi|$ of an \mathcal{R} -cell Π of rank $j \geq 1$ is equal to nj .

A *0-bond* between two cells Π_1 and Π_2 of positive ranks is a subdiagram Γ of rank 0 with a partition of its boundary path of the form $p_1 q_1 p_2 q_2$, where q_1 (respectively, q_2) is an \mathcal{A} -edge of the boundary $\partial\Pi_1$ (of $\partial\Pi_2$) and $|p_1| = |p_2| = 0$. Similarly one defines a 0-bond between a cell and a section q or between two sections of $\partial\Delta$.

For $j \geq 1$, a pair of distinct cells Π_1 and Π_2 of rank j of a diagram Δ is said to be a *j -pair*, if their counterclockwise contours p_1 and p_2 are labeled by A^n and A^{-n} for a period A of rank j and there is a path t from $(p_1)_-$ to $(p_2)_-$ without self-intersections such that $\mathbf{Lab}(t)$ is equal to 1 in rank $j - 1$ (i.e., in $G(j - 1)$). Then the subdiagram with contour $p_1 t p_2 t^{-1}$ has label equal to 1 in rank $j - 1$ and so it can be replaced in Δ by a diagram of rank $j - 1$.

This surgery lexicographically decreases the *type* $\tau(\Delta) = (\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots)$ of the diagram, where τ_k is the number of the cells of rank k in Δ . As result, we obtain a diagram with the

same boundary label as Δ but having no j -pairs for $j = 1, 2, \dots$. Such a diagram is called *reduced*.

A similar transformation can be performed for a cell Π_1 and a section q of $\partial\Delta$. Namely, let $A^{\pm 1}$ denote the period of rank j corresponding to the cell Π_1 and let q be a section of $\partial\Delta$ with a $A^{\pm 1}$ -periodic label. (A word is called *B-periodic* if it is a subword of a power of B .) Suppose that $q = q_1 q_2$, where the word $\mathbf{Lab}(q_1)$ (the word $\mathbf{Lab}(q_2)$) is a subword of a power of A ending with $A^{\pm 1}$ (respectively, starting with $A^{\pm 1}$). As above, let t be a path without self-intersections such that $t_- = (p_1)_-$, $t_+ = (q_1)_+ = (q_2)_-$, and $\mathbf{Lab}(t)$ equals 1 in rank $j - 1$. Then the cell Π_1 is called *compatible* with q . Note that $\mathbf{Lab}(q_1 t^{-1} p_1 t q_2)$ is equal in rank $j - 1$ to the $A^{\pm 1}$ -periodic word $\mathbf{Lab}(q_1) A^{\pm n} \mathbf{Lab}(q_2)$. Therefore one can decrease the type of Δ replacing Π_1 by a subdiagram of rank $\leq j - 1$ and replacing the section q by another section with another $A^{\pm 1}$ -periodic label.

The inductive definition of a *contiguity subdiagram* Γ of an \mathcal{R} -cell Π_1 to an \mathcal{R} -cell Π_2 (or to a section q of $\partial\Delta$) depends on the parameters (13) and takes 3 pages in [38]. Since we do not use the details of that definition here, it suffices to say that Γ is given with the partition $p_1 q_1 p_2 q_2$ of its boundary $\partial\Gamma$, where q_1 and q_2 are some sections of $\partial\Pi_1$ and $\partial\Pi_2$ (or, respectively, of q), and Γ contains neither Π_1 nor Π_2 . We write $\partial(\Pi_1, \Gamma, \Pi_2) = p_1 q_1 p_2 q_2$ (respectively, $\partial(\Pi_1, \Gamma, q) = p_1 q_1 p_2 q_2$) to distinguish the *contiguity arcs* q_1 and q_2 of Γ and its *side arcs* p_1 and p_2 .

The ratio $|q_1|/|\partial\Pi_1|$ (the ratio $|q_1|/|q|$) is called the *degree of contiguity* of the cell Π_1 to Π_2 (to the section q). It is denoted by (Π_1, Γ, Π_2) (respectively, (Π_1, Γ, q)).

A path p in Δ is called *geodesic* if $|p| \leq |p'|$ for any path p' with the same endpoints. A diagram Δ is said to be an *A-map* if (1) any subpath of length $\leq \max(j, 2)$ of the contour of an arbitrary cell of rank $j \geq 1$ is geodesic in Δ and (2) if π, Π are \mathcal{R} -cells and Γ is a diagram of contiguity of π to Π with standard contour $p_1 q_1 p_2 q_2$, where $|q_1| \geq \varepsilon |\partial\pi|$, then $|q_2| < (1 + \gamma)r(\Pi)$. We note that by [38, Lemma 19.4], every reduced diagram Δ over the presentation (12) is an *A-map* and hence we can apply all lemmas formulated for *A-maps* in Chapter 5 of [38] to reduced diagrams.

A section q of $\partial\Delta$ is called a *smooth section of rank $k > 0$* (we write $r(q) = k$) if (1) every subpath of q of length $\leq \max(k, 2)$ is geodesic in Δ and (2) for each contiguity subdiagram Γ of a cell π to q with $\partial(\pi, \Gamma, q) = p_1 q_1 p_2 q_2$ and $(\pi, \Gamma, q) \geq \varepsilon$, we have $|q_2| < (1 + \gamma)k$. Note that by [38, Lemma 19.5], if the label of a section q of the boundary in a reduced diagram Δ is an *A-periodic* word, where $A^{\pm 1}$ is a period of some rank $j \geq 1$, and Δ has no cells compatible with q , then q is a smooth section of rank j in $\partial\Delta$.

The following can be easily derived from the definitions (or see [38, Lemma 15.1]).

Lemma 3.1. *Let Π be a cell of rank $k \geq 1$ in a reduced diagram Δ . If a subpath q of $\partial\Pi$ is a section of the boundary of a subdiagram Γ of Δ , and Γ does not contain Π , then q is a smooth section of rank k in $\partial\Gamma$.*

The main property of smooth sections is that they are almost geodesic.

Lemma 3.2 ([38, Theorem 17.1]). *If qt is the boundary path of a reduced diagram Δ , where the section q is smooth, then $\beta|q| \leq |t|$*

Another assertion with similar proof is the following.

Lemma 3.3 ([38, Corollary 17.1]). *If a reduced diagram Δ contains an \mathcal{R} -cell Π , then $|\partial\Delta| > \beta|\partial\Pi|$.*

We also need some (simplified versions of) properties of contiguity subdiagrams proved in [38].

Lemma 3.4. *Let Δ be a reduced diagram and Γ a contiguity subdiagram of a cell π to a cell Π (or to a section q of $\partial\Delta$), let $\partial(\pi, \Gamma, \Pi) = p_1q_1p_2q_2$ (respectively, $\partial(\pi, \Gamma, q) = p_1q_1p_2q_2$) and $\psi = (\pi, \Gamma, \Pi)$ (respectively, $\psi = (\pi, \Gamma, q)$). Then the following conditions hold:*

- (a) $\max(|p_1|, |p_2|) < \zeta nr(\pi) = \zeta|\partial\pi|$ [38, Lemma 15.3];
- (b) if $\psi \geq \varepsilon$, then $|q_1| < (1 + 2\beta)|q_2|$ [38, Lemma 15.4];
- (c) if $\psi \geq \varepsilon$ and q is a smooth section, then $|q_1| > (1 - 2\beta)|q_2|$ [38, Lemma 15.4];
- (d) if $\psi \geq \varepsilon$, then $|\partial\pi| < \zeta|\partial\Pi|$ (or $r(\pi) < \zeta r(q)$ if q is smooth) [38, Lemma 15.5];
- (e) $\psi < \bar{\alpha}$ if q is smooth [38, Lemma 15.8].

Lemma 3.5 ([38, Corollary 16.1]). *If $q^1 \dots q^l$ ($l \leq 4$) is the boundary path of a reduced diagram Δ having \mathcal{R} -cells, then Δ has an \mathcal{R} -cell Π and disjoint contiguity subdiagrams $\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_l$ of Π to q^1, \dots, q^l , respectively (some of them may be absent), with $\sum_{k=1}^l (\Pi, \Gamma_k, q^k) > \bar{\gamma} = 1 - \gamma$ (which is close to 1).*

Such a cell Π is called a γ -cell of Δ .

3.2 Repelling sections and towers in van Kampen diagrams

By default, all diagrams discussed in this section are over the presentation (12).

Definition 3.6. Let q be a section of the boundary $\partial\Delta$ of a reduced diagram Δ . We say that an \mathcal{R} -cell Π of Δ is c -close to q if there is a subdiagram Γ with a contour $s_1t_1s_2t_2$ such that Γ does not contain Π , t_1 is a subpath of $\partial\Pi$ of length at least $c|\partial\Pi|$, t_2 is a subpath of q , and $|s_1|, |s_2| < \zeta|\partial\Pi|$.

Remark 3.7. Note that if there is a contiguity subdiagram Γ of Π to q with $(\Pi, \Gamma, q) \geq c$, then Π is c -close to q by Lemma 3.4 (a).

Definition 3.8. A section q of $\partial\Delta$ whose label is a reduced word is called c -repelling if the reduced diagram Δ has no \mathcal{R} -cells c -close to q .

Below we say that q is *repelling* if it is $(1 - \alpha)$ -repelling.

The following lemma is a modification of [38, Lemma 17.2]; the smoothness of the section q_1 is replaced here by the repelling condition.

Lemma 3.9. *Let Δ be a reduced diagram with contour $p_1q_1p_2q_2$, where q_1 is a repelling section, q_2 is a smooth one, $|q_2| > 0$, and $|p_1| + |p_2| \leq \gamma|q_2|$. Then either there is a 0-bond between q_1 and q_2 or there is a cell Π in Δ and disjoint contiguity subdiagrams Γ_1 and Γ_2 of Π to q_1 and q_2 , respectively, such that $(\Pi, \Gamma_1, q_1) + (\Pi, \Gamma_2, q_2) > \bar{\beta} = 1 - \beta$ (we call Π a β -cell).*

Proof. If $r(\Delta) = 0$, then there is a 0-bond between q_1 and q_2 because $|p_1| + |p_2| < |q_2|$ and there are no 0-bonds connecting q_2 to itself by Lemma 3.2 with $|t| = 0$. Hence proving by contradiction, we may assume that $r(\Delta) > 0$ and Δ is a counter-example with minimal number of \mathcal{R} -cells denoted $|\Delta(2)|$.

By Lemma 3.5, there is a γ -cell Π in Δ . By Lemma 3.4 (e), its degree of contiguity to q_2 is less than $\bar{\alpha} = 1/2 + \alpha$. Since the section q_1 is repelling and $\bar{\gamma} = 1 - \gamma > 1 - \alpha$, it is easy to see from Remark 3.7, that Π satisfies one of the following four conditions, as in [38, Lemma 17.2].

1. The degree of contiguity of Π to p_1 or to p_2 is greater than $\bar{\alpha}$.
2. The sum of the degrees of contiguity of Π to p_1 (or to p_2) and to q_1 (or to q_2) is greater than $\bar{\gamma}$.
3. There are disjoint contiguity subdiagrams Γ , Γ_1 , and Γ_2 of Π to p_1 (or to p_2), q_1 , and q_2 , resp., with the sum of degrees $> \bar{\gamma}$ and with $(\Pi, \Gamma, p_1) > \beta - \gamma$.
4. There are disjoint contiguity subdiagrams Γ_1 and Γ_2 of Π to p_1 and p_2 , respectively, such that $(\Pi, \Gamma_1, p_1) + (\Pi, \Gamma_2, p_2) > \beta - \gamma$.

Case 1. This case is eliminated exactly as Case 1) in the proof of [38, Lemma 17.2] since the condition on q_1 is not used there.

Case 2. Without loss of generality we can assume that the sum of contiguity degrees of Π to p_1 and one of q_1 , q_2 is greater than $\bar{\gamma}$. Let Γ_p (Γ_q) be the contiguity subdiagram of Π to p_1 (respectively, to q_1 or to q_2). If it is a contiguity subdiagram to q_2 , then we just repeat the argument from Case 2) in the proof of [38, Lemma 17.2] since q_2 is smooth as in [38]. So we may assume that Γ_q is a contiguity subdiagram of Π to q_1 .

We set $\partial(\Pi, \Gamma_p, p_1) = s_1t_1s_2t_2$, $\partial(\Pi, \Gamma_q, q_1) = s^1t^1s^2t^2$, write $\partial\Pi$ in the form $t_1w_1t^1w^1$, and factorize $q_1 = ut^2v$, $p_1 = \bar{v}t_2\bar{u}$ (Fig. 1 a)). Note that $|w_1| + |w^1| < \gamma|\partial\Pi|$.

Since the section q_1 is repelling, we have $(\Pi, \Gamma_q, q_1) \leq 1 - \alpha$ by Remark 3.7, whence $(\Pi, \Gamma_p, p_1) > \bar{\gamma} - (1 - \alpha) > \alpha - \beta > \varepsilon$, so by Lemma 1 3.4 (b),

$$|t_2| > (1 + 2\beta)^{-1}(\alpha - \beta)|\partial\Pi| > 3\alpha|\partial\Pi|/4 \quad (14)$$

We define $\bar{p}_1 = \bar{v}s_2^{-1}w_1(s^1)^{-1}$. By Lemma 3.4 (a), we have $|s_j|, |s^j| < \zeta|\partial\Pi|$. It therefore follows from (14) that

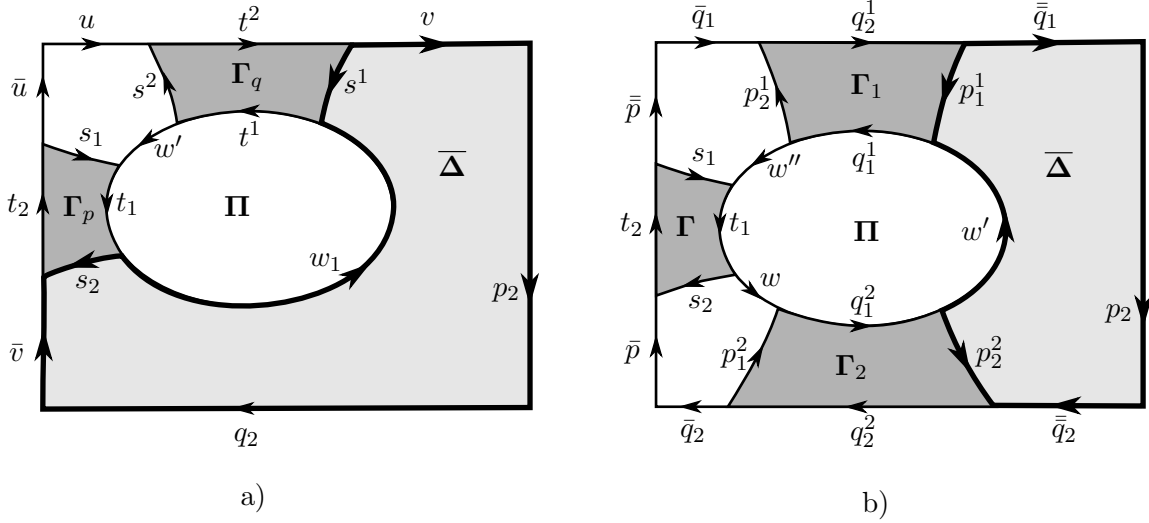


Figure 1: Cases 2 and 3 in the proof of Lemma 3.9

$$|p_1| - |\bar{p}_1| \geq |t_2| - |s_2| - |w_1| - |s^1| > \left(\frac{3}{4}\alpha - 2\zeta - \gamma\right)|\partial\Pi| > 0 \quad (15)$$

By (15), the hypothesis of the lemma holds for the subdiagram $\bar{\Delta}$ with the contour $\bar{p}_1 v p_2 q_2$. Since $|\bar{\Delta}(2)| < |\Delta(2)|$ we come to a contradiction with the minimality of Δ .

Case 3. We introduce the following notation: $\partial(\Pi, \Gamma, p_1) = s_1 t_1 s_2 t_2$, $\partial(\Pi, \Gamma_i, q_i) = p_1^i q_1^i p_2^i q_2^i$ ($i = 1, 2$), and $t_1 w q_1^2 w' q_1^1 w''$ is the contour of $\partial\Pi$. We also factorize $p_1 = \bar{p} t_2 \bar{p}$, $q_1 = \bar{q}_1 q_2^1 \bar{q}_1$, and $q_2 = \bar{q}_2 q_2^2 \bar{q}_2$ (Fig. 1 b)).

The path $p' = (p_2^2)^{-1} w' (p_1^1)^{-1}$ cuts up Δ . By Lemma 3.4 (a), $|p'| < (2\zeta + \gamma)|\partial\Pi|$. Since $\beta - \gamma > \varepsilon$, it follows from Lemma 3.4 (b) applied to Γ that $|t_2| > (1 + 2\beta)^{-1} |t_1| > (1 - 2\beta)(\beta - \gamma)|\partial\Pi|$. Therefore

$$|p_1| - |p'| > |\bar{p}| + ((1 - 2\beta)(\beta - \gamma) - 2\zeta - \gamma)|\partial\Pi| > |\bar{p}| + \frac{\beta}{2}|\partial\Pi| \quad (16)$$

By Lemma 3.2, we have $|q_2^2 \bar{q}_2| \leq \bar{\beta}^{-1} |\bar{p} s_2^{-1} w q_1^2 p_2^2|$, and using Lemma 3.4 (a), we obtain:

$$|q_2^2 \bar{q}_2| < \bar{\beta}^{-1} |\bar{p}| + \bar{\beta}^{-1} (1 + 2\zeta) |\partial\Pi| \quad (17)$$

It follows from (17) and (16) that $|p_1| - |p'| > \gamma |q_2^2 \bar{q}_2| = \gamma (|q_2| - |\bar{q}_2|)$ because $\gamma \bar{\beta}^{-1} < 1$ and $\gamma \bar{\beta}^{-1} (1 + 2\zeta) < \frac{\beta}{2}$. Together with the assumption of the lemma, this implies that $|p'| + |p_2| < \gamma |\bar{q}_2|$, and so the subdiagram Δ' with the contour $p' \bar{q}_1 p_2 \bar{q}_2$ is a smaller counter-example (since $|\Delta'(2)| < |\Delta(2)|$), a contradiction.

Case 4. We set $s_1^i t_1^i s_2^i t_2^i = \partial(\Pi, \Gamma_i, p_i)$, $p_i = \bar{p}_i t_2^i \bar{p}_i$ ($i = 1, 2$), and let $w_1 t_1^1 w_2 t_1^2$ be the contour of Π (Fig. 2). Then exactly as in the proof of [38, Lemma 17.2] (see inequality (9)

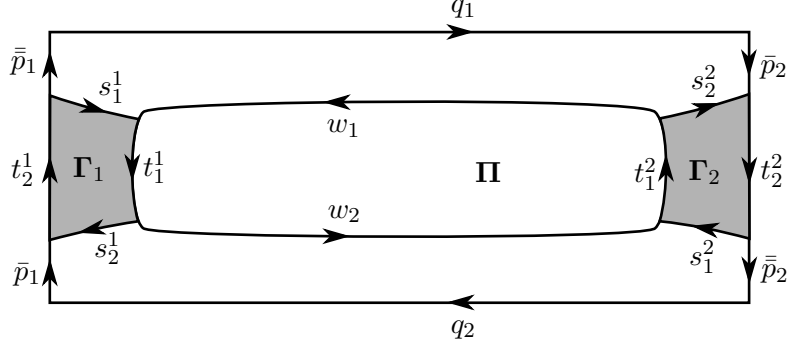


Figure 2: Case 4 in the proof of Lemma 3.9

is Subsection 17.3), we have

$$|p_1| + |p_2| > |\bar{p}_1| + |\bar{p}_2| + (\bar{\beta}(\beta - \gamma) - 4\zeta)|\partial\Pi| \quad (18)$$

On the other hand, we compare q_2 with the homotopic path $\bar{p}_2^{-1}s_1^2w_2^{-1}s_2^1\bar{p}_1^{-1}$ and obtain by Lemmas 3.2 and 3.4 (a):

$$|q_2| < \bar{\beta}^{-1}(|\bar{p}_1| + |\bar{p}_2| + (1 + 2\zeta)|\partial\Pi|) \quad (19)$$

Since $\gamma\bar{\beta}^{-1}(1+2\zeta) < \bar{\beta}(\beta-\gamma)-4\zeta$, the inequalities (18) and (19) imply that $\gamma|q_2| < |p_1| + |p_2|$ contrary to the assumption of the lemma.

The lemma is proved by contradiction. \square

Definition 3.10. Let p be a section of the boundary of a cell Π or of a diagram. Assume that there is a subdiagram Γ of rank 0 with a contour p_1pp_2q' , where q' is a subpath of q and $|p_1| = |p_2| = 0$. Then we say that p is *immediately close* to q .

Lemma 3.11. (a) Let Δ be a reduced diagram with contour $p_1q_1p_2q_2$, where q_1 is a repelling section, q_2 is a smooth one, and $|p_1| + |p_2| < \gamma|q_2|$, but Δ has no β -cells. Then there is a subpath q of q_2 of length $> |q_2| - \gamma^{-1}(|p_1| + |p_2|)$ which is immediately close to q_1 .

(b) Let Δ be a reduced diagram of positive rank with boundary contour p having reduced label. Then there is an \mathcal{R} -cell Π in Δ and a subpath q of $\partial\Pi$ of length greater than $(1/2 - \alpha - 2\beta)|\partial\Pi| > 2/5|\partial\Pi|$ which is immediately close to p .

(c) If p is a section of a reduced diagram Δ and there is an \mathcal{R} -cell Π with $(\Pi, \Gamma, p) > c$ for some $c \in (\alpha + \beta, 1/2 - \alpha]$, then there is an \mathcal{R} -cell π in Δ and a subpath q of $\partial\pi$ of length $> (c - \alpha)|\partial\pi|$ which is immediately close to p .

Proof. (a) By Lemma 3.9, there is a 0-bond between q_2 and q_1 . Let E be such a bond closest to the vertex $(q_2)_-$, i.e., let e be the first \mathcal{A} -edge of q_2 connected by such 0-bond with an

edge of q_1 . The subpath q' of q_2 going from $(q_2)_-$ to e_- has length $< \gamma^{-1}|p_2|$ or 0 since otherwise by Lemma 3.9, one could find a 0-bond between q' and q_1 . Similarly we define the path q'' of length $< \gamma^{-1}|p_1|$ such that $q_2 = q'q''$. Hence $|q| > |q_2| - \gamma^{-1}(|p_1| + |p_2|) > 0$ and we have a subdiagram Γ with contour $qp'_1tp'_2$, where $|p'_1| = |p'_2| = 0$ and t is a subpath of q_1 . The diagram Γ has rank 0. Indeed, otherwise it should have a γ -cell by Lemma 3.5, and since $\gamma < \beta$, that γ -cell has to be a β -cell in Δ , which contradicts the assumption of the lemma. So Γ is the required contiguity subdiagram.

(b) By Lemma 3.5, there is a cell Π in Δ and a contiguity subdiagram Δ_0 such that $(\Pi, \Delta_0, q) > \bar{\gamma} > 1/2 - \alpha - \beta$. By Remark 3.7, Π is $(1/2 - \alpha - \beta)$ -close to q . Thus we may choose a cell Π such that the subdiagram Γ of its $(1/2 - \alpha - \beta)$ -closeness with contour $s_1t_1s_2t_2$ (as in Definition 3.6) has no \mathcal{R} -cells π $(1/2 - \alpha - \beta)$ -close to t_2 . This implies that the section t_2 is repelling in Γ . Furthermore, Γ has no β -cells π since the degree of contiguity of π to Π is less than $1/2 + \alpha$ by Lemma 3.4 (e), and so the degree of contiguity of π to t_2 should be greater than $(1 - \beta) - (1/2 + \alpha) = 1/2 - \alpha - \beta$, which is impossible by the choice of Γ and Remark 3.7. Hence we may apply the statement (a) to Γ taking into account that $|s_1|, |s_2| < \zeta|\partial\Pi|$ by Lemma 3.4 (a). We obtain the required subarc q of t_1 of length at least

$$|t_2| - \gamma^{-1}(2\zeta|\partial\Pi|) > (1/2 - \alpha - \beta - 2\zeta\gamma^{-1})|\partial\Pi| > (1/2 - \alpha - 2\beta)|\partial\Pi|,$$

that is immediately close to t_2 , as desired.

(c) It suffices to repeat the argument from (b) replacing the constant $1/2 - \alpha$ by c . \square

Remark 3.12. The claim (b) of Lemma 3.11 is a modification of Lemma 5.5 [37].

Lemma 3.13. *Let q be a repelling section of a reduced diagram Δ with boundary path pq . Then $|q| \leq |p|^2$.*

Proof. Assume that Δ is a counter-example with minimal $|p|$. If $r(\Delta) = 0$, then every edge of q is connected by a 0-bond with an edge of p since $\mathbf{Lab}(q)$ is a reduced word. Hence $|q| \leq |p| \leq |p|^2$, a contradiction. Therefore $r(\Delta) > 0$, and so by Lemma 3.5, Δ has a γ -cell Π , i.e., there are disjoint contiguity subdiagrams Γ_p and Γ_q of Π to p and q , respectively (one of them may be absent) with $\psi_p + \psi_q > \bar{\gamma}$, where $\psi_p = (\Pi, \Gamma_p, p)$, and $\psi_q = (\Pi, \Gamma_q, q)$. By Remark 3.7, $\psi_q < 1 - \alpha$. Also $\psi_p < \bar{\alpha}$ since otherwise Δ could be replaced by a subdiagram with boundary $\bar{p}q$, where $|\bar{p}| < |p|$ (as this was shown in the proof of [38, Theorem 17.1]). Hence both Γ_p and Γ_q exist and

$$\alpha - \gamma < \psi_p < \bar{\alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\gamma} - \bar{\alpha} < \psi_q < 1 - \alpha \quad (20)$$

Let $\partial(\Pi, \Gamma_p, p) = s_1t_1s_2t_2$, $\partial(\Pi, \Gamma_q, q) = p_1q_1p_2q_2$ and suppose the contour of Π is factorized as q_1wt_1u (Fig. 3). We denote $P = |\partial\Pi|$. Then $|w| + |u| < \gamma P$ by the definition of γ -cell, and Π gives two paths connecting p and q with

$$|p_1u^{-1}s_2| < (\gamma + 2\zeta)P < 2\gamma P \quad \text{and} \quad |s_1w^{-1}p_2| < 2\gamma P \quad (21)$$

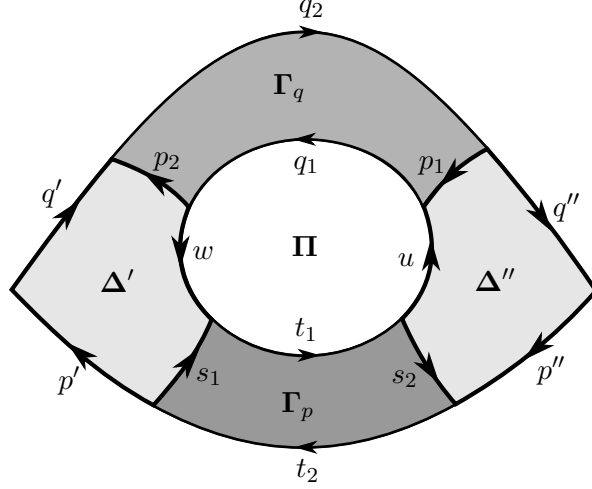


Figure 3:

by Lemma 3.4 (a).

We factorize $p = p''t_2p'$ and $q = q'q_2q''$. Then $|t_2| > (1 + 2\beta)^{-1}|t_1|$ by Lemma 3.4 (b) and (20) since $\alpha - \gamma > \varepsilon$, and therefore

$$|t_2| > (1 + 2\beta)^{-1}(\alpha - \gamma)P > \frac{3}{4}\alpha P \quad (22)$$

The path $s_1w^{-1}p_2$ is shorter than t_2 by (21, 22), and so $p_2^{-1}ws_1^{-1}p'$ is shorter than p . Hence the statement of the lemma holds for the subdiagram Δ' with the contour $(p_2^{-1}ws_1^{-1}p')q'$, and also for the subdiagram Δ'' bounded by $(p''s_2^{-1}up_1^{-1})q''$, that is by (21),

$$|q'| \leq (|p'| + 2\gamma P)^2 \quad \text{and} \quad |q''| \leq (|p''| + 2\gamma P)^2 \quad (23)$$

Now consider the subdiagram Γ_q . The section q_1 of it is smooth by Lemma 3.1, and q_2 is repelling in Γ_q since q is repelling in Δ . By Lemma 3.4 (a) and by (20), we have $|p_1| + |p_2| \leq 2\zeta P < \gamma(\bar{\gamma} - \bar{\alpha})P < \gamma|q_1|$. Therefore we may apply Lemma 3.9 to Γ_q . It gives either a 0-bond between q_1 and q_2 or a β -cell π in Γ_q . Since the degree of contiguity of π to q_1 is at least $\bar{\beta} - (1 - \alpha) = \alpha - \beta$ by Remark 3.7, and $\alpha - \beta > \varepsilon$, we have $|\partial\pi| < \zeta P$ by Lemma 3.4 (d).

As above for Π , the contiguity subdiagrams Γ_1 and Γ_2 of the β -cell π to q_1 and q_2 , respectively, give us two paths x and x' connecting q_1 and q_2 of length $< (\beta + 2\zeta)|\partial\pi| < 2\beta\zeta P < \zeta P$ (Fig. 4 a)). Thus using paths of length $< \zeta P$ one can cut Γ_q in several subdiagrams $\Gamma^1, \dots, \Gamma^l$, where $\partial\Gamma^i = x_i y_i x_{i+1}^{-1} z_i$ with $|x_i| < \zeta P$, $q_1 = y_1 \dots y_l$, $q_2 = z_l \dots z_1$. The cutting process stops only if $|y_i| \leq \gamma^{-1}(|x_i| + |x_{i+1}|) < 2\zeta\gamma^{-1}P$ for all i -s. Indeed, if $|y_i| > 2\zeta\gamma^{-1}P$ and there are no 0-bonds between y_i and q_2 , then again there is a cell π' which is a β -cell of Γ^i . Then the contiguity subarc v of y_i to π' could not be the entire y_i

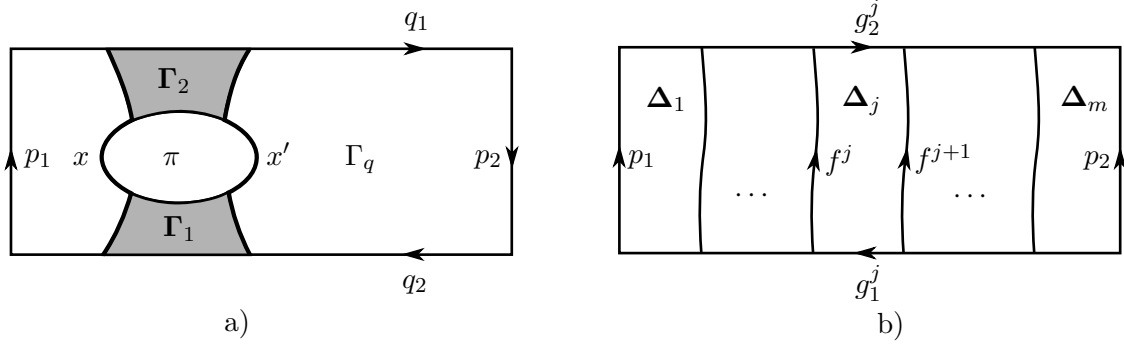


Figure 4:

since by Lemma 15.4 3.4 (c), $|v| < (1 - 2\beta)^{-1}|\partial\pi'| < (1 - 2\beta)^{-1}\zeta P < 2\zeta P < |y_i|$; and so π' provides a further cut of Γ^i decreasing $|y_i|$.

Combining several consecutive subdiagrams Γ^i , we obtain a rougher partition of the subdiagram Γ_q into subdiagrams $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_m$, with $\partial\Delta_j = f^j g_1^j (f^{j+1})^{-1} g_2^j$, where $|f^j| < \zeta P$, $q_1 = g_1^1 \dots g_1^m$, $q_2 = g_2^m \dots g_2^1$, and

$$2\zeta\gamma^{-1}P \leq |g_1^j| < 4\zeta\gamma^{-1}P \quad (j = 1, \dots, m) \quad (24)$$

(Fig. 4 b)). Together with (22) this gives inequalities

$$|f^j g_1^j (f^{j+1})^{-1}| < 6\zeta\gamma^{-1}P < \frac{3}{4}\alpha P < |t_2| < |p| \quad (25)$$

Hence the statement of the lemma holds for every Δ_j , whence by (25), $|g_2^j| \leq (6\zeta\gamma^{-1}P)^2$. Note that by (24),

$$m \leq |q_1|/(2\zeta\gamma^{-1}P) \leq P/(2\zeta\gamma^{-1}P) = \zeta^{-1}\gamma/2$$

Therefore

$$|q_2| = \sum_{j=1}^m |g_2^j| < m(6\zeta\gamma^{-1}P)^2 \leq (\zeta^{-1}\gamma/2)(6\zeta\gamma^{-1}P)^2 = 18\zeta\gamma^{-1}P^2 \quad (26)$$

Taking into account (23) and (26), we obtain:

$$|q| = |q'| + |q_2| + |q''| < (|p'| + 2\gamma P)^2 + (|p''| + 2\gamma P)^2 + 18\zeta\gamma^{-1}P^2 \quad (27)$$

By inequality (22), the right-hand side of (27) does not exceed

$$(|p'| + |p''| + 4\gamma P + \sqrt{18\zeta\gamma^{-1}P})^2 < (|p'| + |p''| + \frac{3}{4}\alpha P)^2 < (|p'| + |p''| + |t_2|)^2 = |p|^2$$

The obtained inequality $|q| \leq |p|^2$ proves the lemma by contradiction. \square

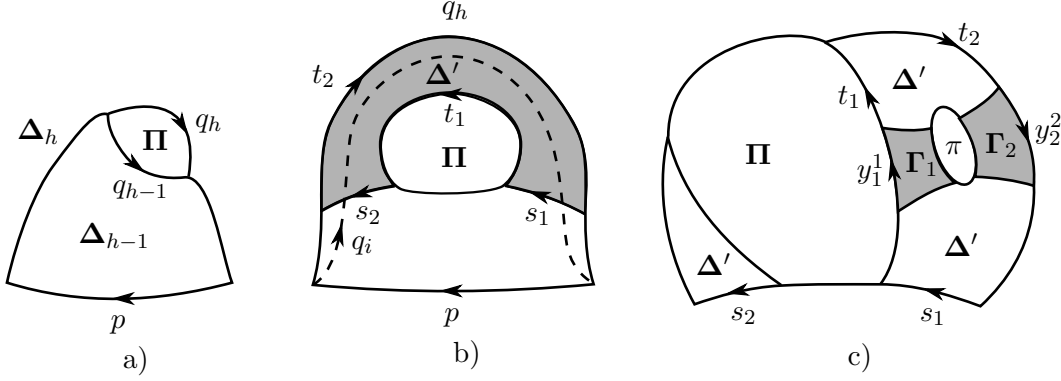


Figure 5:

We will use the following inductive definition for a *tower* of height $h \geq 0$.

Definition 3.14. Let a path p be labeled by a non-empty reduced word. Then it itself is a tower of height 0 with the base p . More accurately, this tower is a diagram of rank 0 with the boundary pq_0 , where $\mathbf{Lab}(q_0) \equiv \mathbf{Lab}(p)^{-1}$.

Assume a reduced diagram Δ_h has contour pq_h , where the labels of p and q_h are reduced words, and assume that its subdiagram Δ_{h-1} with a contour pq_{h-1} is a tower of height $h-1 \geq 0$ with base p . If the subdiagram Γ_h with the contour $q_{h-1}^{-1}q_h$ has exactly one \mathcal{R} -cell Π_h , and the degree of contiguity of Π_h to q_{h-1} in Γ_h is at least 2α , then Δ_h is a tower of height h with the base p (Fig. 5 a)).

Lemma 3.15. *The section q_h is repelling in the tower Δ_h of height $h > 0$.*

Proof. Proving by contradiction we assume that Δ_h is a counterexample of minimal possible height $h \geq 1$. Suppose there is an \mathcal{R} -cell Π and a subdiagram Δ' with contour $s_1 t_1 s_2 t_2$, where t_1 is a section of $\partial\Pi$ of length $\geq (1-\alpha)|\partial\Pi|$, t_2 is a subpath of q_h , $|s_1|, |s_2| < \zeta|\partial\Pi|$, and Δ' does not contain Π (Fig. 5 b)).

Note that $\Pi = \Pi_i$, that is Π belongs to Δ_i but does not belong to Δ_{i-1} for some $i \geq 1$. The paths s_1 and s_2 connecting $\partial\Pi$ with q_h must have common vertices with q_i , and therefore there are subpaths p_j of s_j ($j = 1, 2$) and a subdiagram Γ' in Δ_i with a contour $p_1 t_1 p_2 t$, where Γ' does not contain Π , $|p_j| \leq |s_j| < \zeta|\partial\Pi|$ and t is a subpath of q_i . In other words, Π is $(1-\alpha)$ -close to q_i , and the minimality of h implies that $i = h$.

The same argument shows that if a cell Π_j , with $j < h$, is $(1-\alpha)$ -close to the subpath t_2 of q_h in Δ_h , then it is $(1-\alpha)$ -close to q_{h-1} contrary to the choice of h . It follows that the \mathcal{R} -cells of Δ' are not $(1-\alpha)$ -close to t_2 , and therefore t_2 is a repelling section of $\partial\Delta'$.

The path t_1 is smooth in Δ' by Lemma 3.1. If Δ' has no β -cells, then we may apply Lemma 3.11 (a) to it because $2\zeta < (1-\alpha)\gamma$. We obtain a subpath q of the section t_1 of $\partial\Pi$ with $|q| > (1-\alpha-2\zeta\gamma^{-1})|\partial\Pi| > (1-2\alpha)|\partial\Pi|$ which is immediately close to q_h . This

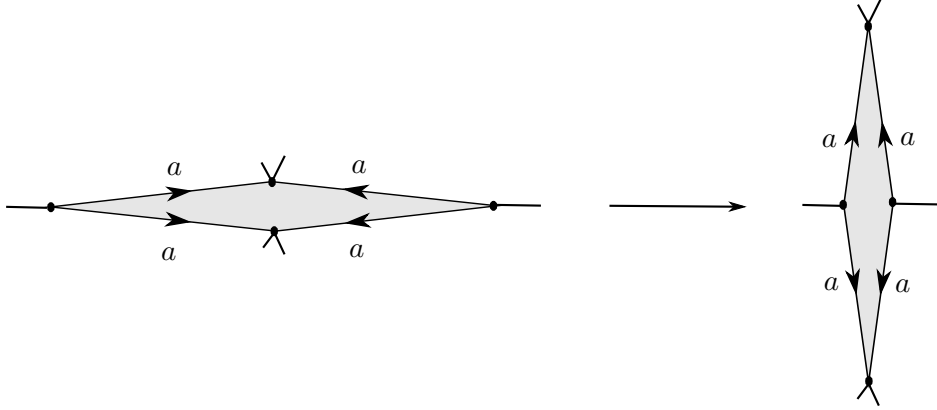


Figure 6: Diamond move

contradicts the definition of tower because the degree of immediate contiguity of Π to q_{h-1} should be at least 2α .

Thus Δ' has a β -cell π , i.e., there are two disjoint contiguity subdiagrams Γ_1 and Γ_2 of π to t_1 and t_2 with the sum of degrees $> \bar{\beta}$ and with the contours $x_1^k y_1^k x_2^k y_2^k$ ($k = 1, 2$), respectively (Fig. 5 c)). The subpaths y_2^1 and y_2^2 of t_1 and t_2 both belong to q_{h-1} since all the \mathcal{R} -cells of Δ' belong to Δ_{h-1} but Π does not belong to it. It follows from Remark 3.7 that π is $\bar{\beta}$ -close to q_{h-1} , because the subdiagrams Γ_1 and Γ_2 can be included in a single subdiagram of "closeness" to q_{h-1} . This contradicts to the minimality of h since $\bar{\beta} > 1 - \alpha$.

The lemma is proved by contradiction. \square

Lemma 3.16. *For a tower Δ_h of height h with a base p , we have $|q_h| \leq |p|^2$.*

Proof. The path q_h is repelling by Lemma 3.15, and the statement follows from Lemma 3.13. \square

Remark 3.17. The stronger statement can be proved for towers in the same way if the exponent n is large enough: $|q_h| \leq |p|^{1+c}$ with a positive $c = c(n) \rightarrow 0$.

Remark 3.18. Assume that the boundary label of a subdiagram Γ of rank 0 is $aa^{-1}aa^{-1}$ for a letter a , and the boundary edges of Γ corresponding to the first occurrences of a and a^{-1} are connected by a 0-bond and so are the edges corresponding to the second occurrences of these letters (Fig. 6). Then one can make a diamond move, i.e. to replace Γ by a diagram Γ' of rank 0 with the same label, but in Γ' , a 0-bond connects the boundary edges corresponding to the first a and the last a^{-1} and another 0-bond corresponds to the middle $a^{-1}a$. Obviously diamond moves preserve the \mathcal{R} -cells of the whole diagram, and transform a reduced diagram to a reduced one.

We will use diamond moves as follows. Assume that p is a boundary section of a reduced diagram Δ , its label is a reduced word, and a tower Δ_{h-1} with base p and height $h - 1$

is constructed as a subdiagram of Δ . Let we have a cell Π_h , as in the definition of the tower, but the word $\mathbf{Lab}(q_h)$ is not reduced. Then we can make a number of diamond moves making the label q_h reduced in the modified diagram. These moves increase the degree of immediate contiguity of Π_h to q_{h-1} . Therefore we will assume further, that if Δ_h is a *maximal (sub)tower* in Δ with base p , then the label of q_h is reduced and there are no \mathcal{R} -cells Π in $\Delta \setminus \Delta_h$ with the degree of immediate contiguity to q_h at least 2α .

3.3 Algebraic corollaries and proof of Theorem 1.2

In this subsection we derive some algebraic results about free Burnside groups and prove Theorem 1.2. Recall that $B(m, n)$ denotes the free Burnside group with basis \mathcal{A} of arbitrary cardinality $m \geq 2$ and of large enough odd exponent n . As in the previous subsection, all van Kampen diagrams considered here are over the presentation (12).

We will need an auxiliary infinite set of positive words \mathcal{W} in the alphabet \mathcal{A} of arbitrary cardinality $m \geq 2$. It must satisfy the following conditions.

- (*) If $W \in \mathcal{W}$ and V is a subword of W of length $\geq |W|/10$, then V is not a subword of another word from \mathcal{W} and V occurs in W as a subword only once.
- (**) Every word $W \in \mathcal{W}$ is 11-aperiodic: we assume that no non-empty word of the form V^{11} is a subword of W .
- (***) For every constant $C > 0$, the subset of all words of length $> C$ from \mathcal{W} has cardinality $\max(\aleph_0, m)$.

Such a set \mathcal{W}_2 was constructed by D. Sonkin in [61] for $m = 2$. One may assume that all the words in \mathcal{W}_2 are long enough, e.g. have length at least 1000. If $m > 2$, then \mathcal{W} is the union of the copies of \mathcal{W}_2 in all the 2-letter subalphabets of \mathcal{A} .

Recall that there is a standard way to define the free product G of groups G_1, G_2, \dots in a group variety \mathcal{V} . (Here the set of subscripts is not necessarily finite or countable.) The group $G \in \mathcal{V}$ is generated by the subgroups (isomorphic to) G_i -s, and arbitrary homomorphisms of these groups to a group $H \in \mathcal{V}$ must extend to a homomorphism $G \rightarrow H$. The group G is the quotient of the usual free product $\star_i G_i$ (taken in the class of all groups) over the verbal subgroup $V(G)$ corresponding to the laws defining the variety \mathcal{V} .

Theorem 3.19. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be a large enough odd number and let $m \geq 2$ be a cardinal number. Assume that for some positive integer r , we have r arbitrary families $(g_{11}, g_{21}, \dots), \dots, (g_{1r}, g_{2r}, \dots)$ of elements of equal cardinalities $\leq \max(\aleph_0, m)$ in $B(m, n)$ (repetitions are allowed). Then there exist elements f_1, f_2, \dots of $B(m, n)$ such that each of the subgroups H_k ($k = 1, \dots, r$) generated by the conjugates $h_{1k} = f_1 g_{1k} f_1^{-1}, h_{2k} = f_2 g_{2k} f_2^{-1}, \dots$, is canonically isomorphic to the free product of its cyclic subgroups $\langle h_{1k} \rangle, \langle h_{2k} \rangle, \dots$ in the variety of groups satisfying the law $x^n = 1$.*

Proof. We may assume that all the elements g_{jk} are non-trivial in $B(m, n)$. Let them be presented by some reduced words U_{jk} in the generators a_1, a_2, \dots . By the part 1) of [38, Theorem 19.4], any word U_{jk} is conjugate to a power of some period (of some rank) A_{jk} . Replacing each A_{jk} by a cyclic permutation A'_{jk} we may assume that $U_{jk} \equiv V_{jk}(A'_{jk})^{d_{jk}}V_{jk}^{-1}$, the word U_{jk} is reduced, and $d_{jk} \mid n$, whence $n = d_{jk}n_{jk}$, where n_{jk} is the order of g_{jk} since by [38, Theorem 19.4 2)], every period A_{jk} has order n in $B(m, n)$. We choose the elements f_1, f_2, \dots to be presented by pairwise different words W_1, W_2, \dots from \mathcal{W} such that

$$|W_j| \geq 100n^2 \max_{1 \leq k \leq r} |U_{jk}|^2 \quad (28)$$

for every $j = 1, 2, \dots$. Such a choice is possible by property (**). From now we may omit the index k in $g_{jk}, h_{jk}, H_k, U_{jk}, A_{jk}, A'_{jk}, V_{jk}, d_{jk}, n_{jk}$, and so on because after the conjugators f_1, f_2, \dots are chosen independently of k , the statement of the theorem can be proved separately for every subgroup H_1, \dots, H_r .

Thus, from now we consider only one subgroup H . A word $R(h_1, h_2, \dots)$ in the generators of H is equal to $R(W_1 U_1 W_1^{-1}, W_2 U_2 W_2^{-1}, \dots)$, i.e., being rewritten over the alphabet \mathcal{A} it has the form

$$P \equiv (W_{i_1} V_{i_1} (A'_{i_1})^{m_1} V_{i_1}^{-1} W_{i_1}^{-1}) (W_{i_2} V_{i_2} (A'_{i_2})^{m_2} V_{i_2}^{-1} W_{i_2}^{-1}) \dots (W_{i_l} V_{i_l} (A'_{i_l})^{m_l} V_{i_l}^{-1} W_{i_l}^{-1}) \quad (29)$$

We define the *type* of the product (29) as follows. Let σ_t be the sum of the absolute values of the exponents m_j over all the occurrences of the cyclic shifts A'_{i_j} of periods A_{i_j} of rank t in the parentheses of the right-hand side of (29), $\tau_t = \tau_t(P) = \sigma_t/n$ and $\tau(P) = (\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots)$.

If P is trivial in $B(m, n)$, then there is a diagram Δ with the contour q labeled by P . The type $\tau(\Delta) = (\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots)$, where τ_i is the number of cells of rank i in Δ . We define $\tau(P, \Delta) = \tau(P) + \tau(\Delta)$, where the sum is componentwise.

Our goal is to prove that arbitrary relation $R(h_1, h_2, \dots) = 1$ follows in H from the relations of the form $h_j^{n_j} \equiv (W_j V_j (A'_j)^{d_j} V_j^{-1} W_j^{-1})^{n_j} = 1$ and the relations of the form $v(h_1, \dots, h_s)^n = 1$, where v is any word. Proving by contradiction, we choose the word $R(h_1, h_2, \dots)$, its form P (29) and a diagram Δ with boundary label P such that the type $\tau(P, \Delta)$ is as low as possible. In particular, given boundary label P , the type of Δ is minimal, and so Δ is a reduced diagram.

If $W_{i_s} \equiv W_{i_{s+1}}$, then $A'_{i_s} \equiv A'_{i_{s+1}}$, $V_{i_s} \equiv V_{i_{s+1}}$, and the (sub)product

$$(W_{i_s} V_{i_s} (A'_{i_s})^{m_s} V_{i_s}^{-1} W_{i_s}^{-1}) (W_{i_{s+1}} V_{i_{s+1}} (A'_{i_{s+1}})^{m_{s+1}} V_{i_{s+1}}^{-1} W_{i_{s+1}}^{-1})$$

is freely equal to $W_{i_s} V_{i_s} (A'_{i_s})^{m_s+m_{s+1}} V_{i_{s+1}}^{-1} W_{i_s}^{-1}$. The new product P' has type $\tau(P') \leq \tau(P)$, and so we will assume that $W_{i_s} \neq W_{i_{s+1}}$ for every s . Similarly we may assume that $0 < |m_s| < n$. Indeed, if $m_s \geq n$ (if $m_s \leq -n$), then one can add one cell of rank $t = r(A_{i_s})$ to Δ (and replace the obtained diagram by a minimal one) and replace the occurrence $(A'_{i_s})^{m_s}$ in P by $(A'_{i_s})^{m_s-n}$ (by $(A'_{i_s})^{m_s+n}$, resp.). This transformation corresponds to

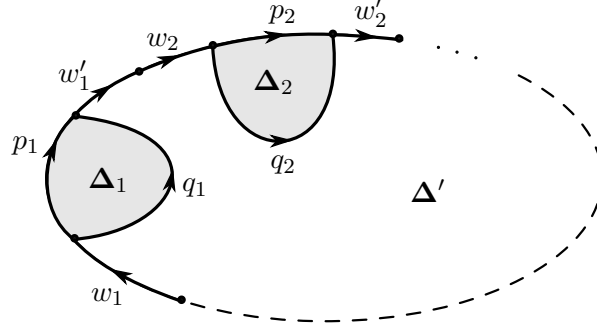


Figure 7:

inserting of $h_{i_s}^{\pm n_{i_s}}$ in the word R , and it decreases $\tau_t(P)$ by 1 and increases $\tau_t(\Delta)$ by at most 1, so $\tau(P, \Delta)$ does not increase.

We have the boundary section $q = w_1 p_1 w'_1 \dots w_l p_l w'_l$ in Δ , where $\mathbf{Lab}(w_s) \equiv W_{i_s}$, $\mathbf{Lab}(p_s) \equiv V_{i_s}(A'_{i_s})^{m_s} V_{i_s}^{-1}$, and $\mathbf{Lab}(w'_s) \equiv W_{i_s}^{-1}$ ($1 \leq s \leq l$). Denote by Δ_1 a maximal subdiagram of Δ which is a tower with the base p_1 . Let $p_1 q_1^{-1}$ be the contour of Δ_1 . Then we denote by Δ_2 a maximal tower with the base p_2 in the subdiagram with the contour $w_1 q_1 w'_1 \dots w_l p_l w'_l$, it is bounded by $p_2 q_2^{-1}$, and so on (see Fig. 7). We obtain a reduced diagram Δ' with contour $q' = w_1 q_1 w'_1 \dots w_l q_l w'_l$, where the words $Q_s \equiv \mathbf{Lab}(q_s)$ are reduced and Δ' has no cells Π with the degree of immediate contiguity to q_j at least 2α by Remark 3.18. Also note that every Q_s is nontrivial since $\mathbf{Lab}(p_s) = \mathbf{Lab}(q_s)$ in $B(m, n)$. By Lemma 3.13, $|q_s| \leq |p_s|^2 < |V_{i_s}(A'_{i_s})^{m_s} V_{i_s}^{-1}|^2 < (n|V_{i_s} A'_{i_s} V_{i_s}^{-1}|)^2$, and so by the choice (28) of the words W_1, W_2, \dots , we have

$$|w_s| = |W_{i_s}| > 100|q_s|, \quad s = 1, \dots, l \quad (30)$$

The possible cancelations in the word $W_{i_s} Q_s W_{i_s}^{-1}$ can affect a suffix of length $< 11|Q_s|$ in W_{i_s} since by (**), the word W_{i_s} does not contain non-trivial 11-th powers. The possible cancelations in the products $W_{i_s}^{-1} W_{i_{s+1}}$ can touch less than 1/10 of each factors by (*). Thus after all the cancelations in $\mathbf{Lab}(q)$ (they correspond to diamond moves in Δ'), we will have a reduced diagram $\bar{\Delta}$ with a reduced boundary label \bar{Q} of $\bar{q} = \bar{w}_1 \bar{q}_1 \bar{w}'_1 \dots \bar{w}_l \bar{q}_l \bar{w}'_l$, where $\bar{W}_s \equiv \mathbf{Lab}(\bar{w}_s)$ and $\bar{W}'_s \equiv \mathbf{Lab}(\bar{w}'_s)^{-1}$ are subwords of $W_{i_s}^{\pm 1}$ with length $> \frac{3}{4}|W_{i_s}|$, $|\bar{q}_s| < \frac{1}{80} \min(|\bar{w}_s|, |\bar{w}'_s|)$ for $s = 1, \dots, l$, and there are no cells immediately close in $\bar{\Delta}$ to \bar{q}_s with degree $\geq 2\alpha$. In other words, The boundary label \bar{Q} consists of long *traces* \bar{W}_s and \bar{W}'_s of the conjugating words $W_{i_s}^{\pm 1}$ and of short intervals \bar{Q}_s between them ($s = 1, \dots, l$).

Since the word \bar{Q} is reduced and non-empty, we have $r(\bar{\Delta}) > 0$, and by Lemma 3.11 (b), $\bar{\Delta}$ has a cell Π immediately close to \bar{q} with degree $> 2/5$. We will use the cell Π to decrease the type $\tau(P, \Delta)$ of the original counter-example.

Let $\mathbf{Lab}(\partial\Pi)$ have a period A , that is, the arc t of $\partial\Pi$ immediately close to \bar{q} is labeled by an A -periodic word of length $> \frac{2n}{5}|A|$. Any subarc of length $> 2\alpha n|A|$ of t cannot be

immediately close to some \bar{q}_s since Δ_s is the maximal subtower of Δ with the base p_s . A subarc of t whose label is a subword of some word $\mathbf{Lab}(\bar{w}_s \bar{w}'_{s+1})$ must be of length $< 22|A|$ by the condition (**). Hence t^{-1} has a subpath z of length $> (2/5 - 4\alpha)n|A| > \frac{n}{3}|A|$ whose label starts and ends with a whole word of the form $\mathbf{Lab}(\bar{w}_s)$ or $\mathbf{Lab}(\bar{w}'_{s+1})$.

Let $W_{i_k}^{\pm 1}$ be the longest among the words whose traces \bar{W}_s, \bar{W}'_s occur in the word $Z \equiv \mathbf{Lab}(z)$, and W is its trace. Without loss of generality we assume that $W \equiv \bar{W}_k$ for some k . so we have $Z \equiv Z_1 W Z_2$. But since the word Z is A -periodic and $|W| < 11|A|$ one can shift this occurrence of W to the right (or to the left): $Z \equiv Z_3 W Z_4$ with $|Z_3| = |Z_1| + |A|$. By the choice of k and the inequality (30), we have $|W| > \frac{3}{4}|W_{i_k}| > 75|\bar{Q}_s|$ for the labels \bar{Q}_s of arbitrary subpath \bar{q}_s occurring in z . Hence the occurrence of W in $Z_3 W Z_4$ has to overlap with a trace \bar{W} of some $W_{i_r}^{\pm 1}$ by a subword V of length $|V| > \frac{1}{3} \min(|W|, |\bar{W}|)$. Since $\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} > \frac{1}{10}$, we have $W_{i_r} \equiv W_{i_k}$ by the property (*). It also follows that $r > k$.

Thus, both occurrences of W in Z are the traces of the same word W_{i_k} but with different occurrences in the product P . Therefore the period A , is freely conjugate to a word $\bar{A} \equiv W_{i_k} \bar{Q}_k \bar{W}'_k \bar{W}_{k+1} \bar{Q}_{k+1} \bar{W}'_{k+1} \dots \bar{W}_u \bar{Q}_u W_{i_u}^{-1}$ for some $u > k$.

Hence the word \bar{A} is equal in $B(m, n)$ to the subword

$$U \equiv W_{i_k} V_{i_k} (A'_{i_k})^{m_k} V_{i_k}^{-1} W_{i_k}^{-1} \dots W_{i_u} V_{i_u} (A'_{i_u})^{m_u} V_{i_u}^{-1} W_{i_u}^{-1}$$

of the product $P \equiv U_1 U U_2$, and each of the factors U_1, U and U_2 represent an element from the subgroup H . Moreover $\bar{A} = U$ in rank i , where i is the maximum of the ranks of the towers Δ_j with the bases p_j , where $k \leq j \leq u$. Recall that by the choice of k and (30), $|q_j| \leq |W_{i_k}|/100$. Hence $|\partial \Delta_j| < |W_{i_k}|/50$, and so

$$i = \max_{k \leq j \leq u} r(\Delta_j) < (\bar{\beta}n)^{-1} |W_{i_k}|/50 < (4n)^{-1} |W_{i_k}|$$

by Lemma 3.3. On the other hand, $r(\Pi) = |A| > |W| > \frac{3}{4}|W_{i_k}|$, i.e., $r(\Pi) > i$.

We obtain that the boundary label of Π is freely conjugate to \bar{A}^n which is equal to U^n in rank i , and if we remove Π together with $\Delta_k, \dots, \Delta_u$ from Δ , we obtain a diagram Δ^1 , with boundary label freely equal to the product $P(1)$ obtained from the product P by the replacement of U by \bar{A}^{1-n} . Attaching $n - 1$ copies of diagrams for the equality $\bar{A} = U$ in rank i , we obtain a diagram Δ^2 with boundary label freely equal to $P(2)$ obtained from P by the substitution $U \rightarrow U^{1-n}$. Note that the words U and $P(2)$ are words in the generators of H . Finally, we replace Δ^2 by a diagram Δ^3 of minimal type with the same label $P(3) \equiv P(2)$. Note that $\tau(\Delta^3) < \tau(\Delta)$ since we removed a cell of rank $|A|$ and added a number of cells of rank $\leq i < |A|$. Moreover $\tau_{|A|}(\Delta^3) < \tau_{|A|}(\Delta)$. On the other hand, the transition $U \rightarrow U^{1-n}$ can change the type of P only for the components $\tau_j(P)$ with $j < |A|$. Indeed, for $k \leq j \leq u$, we have by (30):

$$r(A_{i_j}) = |A_{i_j}| < |W_{i_j}|/100 < \frac{4}{3} \frac{|\bar{W}_j|}{100} \leq |A|/75 = r(A)/75 < r(A).$$

Therefore $\tau(P(3), \Delta^3) < \tau(P, \Delta)$, but the boundary label of Δ^3 is $U_1 U^{1-n} U_2$, which is equivalent to the word $P \equiv U_1 U U_2$ modulo the relation $U^n = 1$, where the words U, U_1, U_2

represent elements from the subgroup H . This contradicts to the minimality of the type $\tau(P, \Delta)$ in our counter-example. The theorem is proved. \square

Corollary 3.20. (a) *If under the hypothesis of Theorem 3.19, all the elements g_{1k}, g_{2k}, \dots ($k \in \{1, \dots, r\}$) have order n , then the conjugate elements h_{1k}, h_{2k}, \dots form a basis in the free Burnside subgroup H_k . In particular, this is always the case if n is prime.*

(b) *For every finite $m \geq 2$ and every big enough odd n , there is a free Burnside subgroup $H \leq B(m, n)$ of infinite rank having non-empty intersection with every conjugacy class of $B(m, n)$.*

Proof. The first claim directly follows from Theorem 3.19. For (b), we just note that every non-trivial element of $B(m, n)$ belongs to a cyclic subgroup of order n (e.g., [38, Theorem 19.4]), and so it suffices to apply Theorem 3.19 to the family of elements of order n . \square

Theorem 3.21. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be a large enough odd number and let $m \geq 2$ be a cardinal number. Assume that for some positive integer r , we have r arbitrary families (g_{11}, g_{21}, \dots) , \dots , (g_{1r}, g_{2r}, \dots) of nontrivial elements of $B(m, n)$ with equal cardinalities $\leq \max(\aleph_0, m)$. Then there exist elements f_1, f_2, \dots of $B(m, n)$ such that for every $k \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ the commutators $h_{1k} = f_1 g_{1k} f_1^{-1} g_{1k}^{-1}, h_{2k} = f_2 g_{2k} f_2^{-1} g_{2k}^{-1}, \dots$ freely generate a free Burnside subgroup of exponent n .*

Proof. This is an analog of Theorem 3.19, and we choose the words U_j and W_j as there. Let P be a product of the commutators of the form $(W_{i_j} U_{i_j} W_{i_j}^{-1} U_{i_j}^{-1})^{\pm 1}$. Our goal now is to prove that an equality $P = 1$ in $B(m, n)$ follows from the relations of the subgroup $H = \langle h_1, h_2, \dots \rangle$ of the form $v(h_1, h_2, \dots)^n = 1$. Again we consider the diagram Δ over the presentation of $B(m, n)$ with minimal type that corresponds to a nontrivial equality $P = 1$. (We do not introduce $\tau(P)$ now.) Its contour q has a factorization $q = \prod (w_j p_j w'_j p'_j)^{\pm 1}$, where the sections w_j, w'_j have labels $W_{i_j}^{\pm 1}$, $\mathbf{Lab}(p_j) \equiv U_{i_j}$, and $\mathbf{Lab}(p'_j)$ is either $U_{i_j}^{-1}$, or the reduced form of $U_{i_j}^{-1} U_{i_{j+1}}$, or of $U_{i_{j-1}}^{-1} U_{i_j}$. All these labels are nonempty by the choice of the words W_1, W_2, \dots

Then, as in Theorem 3.19, we construct the towers based now on the subpaths p_j and p'_j , and removing them we obtain a diagram $\bar{\Delta}$. As before, we obtain a cell Π with a boundary arc t which is immediately close to \bar{q} , and $\mathbf{Lab}(t^{-1})$ starts and ends with some $\mathbf{Lab}(\bar{w}_s)^{\pm 1}$ or with $\mathbf{Lab}(\bar{w}'_s)^{\pm 1}$. Recall also that arbitrary subpath \bar{q}_s has length $< 2\alpha n|A|$ and $|\bar{w}_s|, |\bar{w}'_s| < 11|A|$. It follows that the arc z^{-1} of length $> (2n/5 - 44 - 12\alpha n)|A| > n|A|/3$ can be chosen starting and ending with different subpaths of the form $(\bar{w}_s p_s \bar{w}'_s)^{\pm 1}$. By the small cancellation argument (i.e., we use $(*)$ as earlier), such a word uniquely determines a commutator $[W_{i_k}, U_{i_k}]^{\pm 1}$ because $U_j \neq U_j^{-1}$ in $B(m, n)$ for the nonidentity element U_j of this group having odd exponent. Now we consider the shift of the occurrence $\mathbf{Lab}(\bar{w}_s p_s \bar{w}'_s)^{\pm 1}$ in $\mathbf{Lab}(z^{-1})$ by $|A|$ and finish the proof as in Theorem 3.19. \square

To prove Theorem 1.2 we need the following particular case. We use the notation $[x, y] = xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$.

Corollary 3.22. *Let $B(m, n)$ be the free Burnside group of large enough odd exponent n and at most countable rank $m \geq 2$. Then there exists a family $\mathcal{Y} = \{Y_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ of finite subsets $Y_i \subset B(m, n)$ such that $|Y_i| \rightarrow \infty$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$ and for every non-trivial element $g \in B(m, n)$, the set of commutators $\{[y, g] \mid y \in Y_i\}$ is a basis of a free Burnside subgroup of $B(m, n)$ of exponent n and rank $|Y_i|$ for all but finitely many i .*

Proof. Let $B(m, n) = \{1 = b_0, b_1, b_2, \dots\}$ and let $i \in \mathbb{N}$. By Theorem 3.21 applied to the constant sequences $g_{jk} = b_k$, $k = 1, \dots, i$, there exist elements f_1, \dots, f_i such that for every $k = 1, \dots, i$, the commutators $[f_1, b_k], \dots, [f_i, b_k]$ are pairwise distinct and form a basis of a free Burnside subgroup of $B(m, n)$. Let $Y_i = \{f_1, \dots, f_i\}$. The collection $\mathcal{Y} = \{Y_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ obviously satisfies the required property. \square

Remark 3.23. Note that free Burnside groups of exponent n may contain subgroups which are not free in the variety \mathcal{B}_n of all groups with the law $x^n = 1$. This follows from a theorem of P. Neumann and J. Wiegold (see [35], Theorem 43.6) for any exponent $n > 2$. Moreover no nontrivial normal subgroup of $B(m, n)$ is free in the variety \mathcal{B}_n if the exponent n is a large enough odd integer (see [26] for composite exponents and [41] for prime ones).

Proof of Theorem 1.2. We first assume that m is at most countable. Let \mathcal{Y} be the family of subsets chosen in accordance to Corollary 3.22. Fix any $g \in G \setminus \{1\}$. Since $\lambda_G(g)$ is unitary, we have

$$\left\| \sum_{y \in Y_i} \lambda_G(ygy^{-1}) \right\| = \left\| \left(\sum_{y \in Y_i} \lambda_G(ygy^{-1}) \right) \lambda_G(g^{-1}) \right\| = \left\| \sum_{y \in Y_i} \lambda_G([y, g]) \right\|. \quad (31)$$

Let $H_{g,i}$ denote the subgroup of G generated by the set $T_{g,i} = \{[y, g] \mid y \in Y_i\}$. By part (a) of Lemma 2.1, we have

$$\left\| \sum_{y \in Y_i} \lambda_G([y, g]) \right\| = \left\| \sum_{y \in Y_i} \lambda_{H_{g,i}}([y, g]) \right\|. \quad (32)$$

By Corollary 3.22, $H_{g,i}$ is free Burnside of exponent n with basis $T_{g,i}$ for all but finitely many i . Hence the sequence $\{(H_{g,i}, T_{g,i})\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ has infinitesimal spectral radius by Corollary 2.8. Combining this with (31) and (32) yields

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|Y_i|} \left\| \sum_{y \in Y_i} \lambda_G(ygy^{-1}) \right\| = 0.$$

Thus Lemma 2.2 applies.

For an uncountable group G , $C_{red}^*(G)$ is the union of $C_{red}^*(H)$ over all countable subgroups H of G . If G is generated by a set X , then every countable subgroup $H \leq G$ belongs to a subgroup K_H generated by a countable subset of X . Replacing H with K_H if necessary and applying this to $G = B(m, n)$, we obtain that $C_{red}^*(G)$ is the union of subalgebras isomorphic to $C_{red}^*(B(m, n))$ for at most countable cardinals m . Thus the general case of the theorem follows from the countable one. \square

4 C^* -simple limits of relatively hyperbolic groups

4.1 Relatively hyperbolic groups

Let G be a group generated by a subset X . In this section we denote by $|g|_X$ the word length of an element $g \in G$ with respect to X .

We recall one of many equivalent definitions of relatively hyperbolic groups; for a discussion of other definitions and their relationship see [25, 51]. Let G be a group, $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ a collection subgroups of G . Let also X be a subset of G such that G is generated by X together with the union of all H_λ ; such a subset X is called a *relative generating set* of G with respect to $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$. Then the group G is naturally a quotient of the free product

$$F = (*_{\lambda \in \Lambda} H_\lambda) * F(X), \quad (33)$$

where $F(X)$ is the free group with the basis X . Let

$$\mathcal{H} = \bigsqcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} (H_\lambda \setminus \{1\}). \quad (34)$$

Here we think of H_λ as subgroups of F , so the union in (34) is indeed disjoint. By abuse of notation, we will identify \mathcal{H} and H_λ with their images under the natural homomorphism $F \rightarrow G$. Note that the restriction of this map to \mathcal{H} is not necessarily injective.

Suppose that the kernel of the natural homomorphism $F \rightarrow G$ is the normal closure of a subset \mathcal{R} in the group F . In this case we say that G has *relative presentation*

$$\langle X, H_\lambda, \lambda \in \Lambda \mid \mathcal{R} \rangle. \quad (35)$$

If $|X| < \infty$ and $|\mathcal{R}| < \infty$, the relative presentation (35) is said to be *finite*. Further for every word W in the alphabet $X^{\pm 1} \cup \mathcal{H}$ such that $W =_G 1$ in G , there exists an expression

$$W =_F \prod_{i=1}^k f_i^{-1} R_i^{\varepsilon_i} f_i \quad (36)$$

with the equality in the group F , where $R_i \in \mathcal{R}$, $\varepsilon_i = \pm 1$, and $f_i \in F$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$. The *relative area* of W , denoted $Area^{rel}(W)$, is the smallest possible number k in a representation of the form (36).

A group G is *hyperbolic relative to a collection of subgroups* $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$, called *peripheral subgroups* (or *peripheral structure*) of G , if there exists a finite relative presentation (35) and a constant C such that for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and any word W of length at most n in the alphabet $X^{\pm 1} \cup \mathcal{H}$ representing the identity in G , we have $\text{Area}^{\text{rel}}(W) \leq Cn$. In particular, G is an ordinary *hyperbolic group* if G is hyperbolic relative to the empty family of peripheral subgroups (or relative to the trivial subgroup).

We will need several basic facts about relatively hyperbolic groups.

Lemma 4.1 ([51], Theorem 1.4). *Let G be a group hyperbolic relative to a collection of subgroups $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$. Then the following conditions hold.*

- (a) *For every distinct $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda$ and every $g \in G$, we have $|H_\lambda \cap H_\mu^g| < \infty$.*
- (b) *For every $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and every $g \in G \setminus H_\lambda$, we have $|H_\lambda \cap H_\lambda^g| < \infty$.*

The first claim of the next result is a simplification of [13, Corollary 1.14]. The second claim follows immediately from the first one as every hyperbolic group is hyperbolic relative to the empty set of subgroups; it is also a particular case of [51, Theorem 2.40], which is proved for all (not necessary finitely generated) relatively hyperbolic groups. In fact, the first claim can also be proved for all relatively hyperbolic groups by using the methods of [51]. However we do not need this in our paper, so we leave this generalization to the reader.

Lemma 4.2. *Let G be a finitely generated group hyperbolic relative to a collection of subgroups $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \cup \{H\}$. Suppose that H is hyperbolic relative to a collection $\{K_\mu\}_{\mu \in M}$. Then G is hyperbolic relative to $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \cup \{K_\mu\}_{\mu \in M}$. In particular, if H is hyperbolic then G is hyperbolic relative to $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$.*

The next theorem is the main result of [52].

Theorem 4.3. *Let G be a relatively hyperbolic group with peripheral collection $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ and let X be a relative generating set of G with respect to $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$. Suppose that Q is a subgroup of G such that the following conditions hold.*

- (Q1) *Q is generated by a finite set T .*
- (Q2) *There exist $\lambda, c \in \mathbb{R}$ such that for any element $q \in Q$, we have $|q|_T \leq \lambda|q|_{X \cup \mathcal{H}} + c$.*
- (Q3) *For any $g \in G \setminus Q$, we have $|Q \cap Q^g| < \infty$.*

Then G is hyperbolic relative to $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \cup \{Q\}$.

Recall that an element g of a relatively hyperbolic group G is *loxodromic* if it has infinite order and is not conjugate to an element of any of the peripheral subgroups of G . By [52, Theorem 4.3], every loxodromic element $g \in G$ is contained in a unique maximal virtually cyclic subgroup of G denoted $E_G(g)$; moreover, we have

$$E_G(g) = \{x \in G \mid \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \ x^{-1}g^nx = g^{\pm n}\}. \quad (37)$$

We will need two corollaries of Theorem 4.3. The first one was proved in [52] by verifying the assumptions of Theorem 4.3 for $Q = E_G(g)$.

Corollary 4.4 ([52, Corollary 1.7]). *Suppose that a group G is hyperbolic relative to a collection of subgroups $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$. Then for every loxodromic element $g \in G$, G is also hyperbolic relative to $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \cup \{E_G(g)\}$.*

The second corollary is new.

Corollary 4.5. *Let G be a group, $A \subseteq G \setminus \{1\}$ a finite subset. Let*

$$P = G * F(X) * F(Y) * F(Z),$$

where $F(X)$, $F(Y)$, $F(Z)$ are free groups with bases $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$, $Y = \{y_a \mid a \in A\}$, and $Z = \{z_a \mid a \in A\}$, respectively. Then the set

$$T = \{y_a x_i a x_i^{-1} z_a \mid a \in A, i = 1, \dots, n\} \quad (38)$$

is a basis of a free subgroup F of P of rank $n|A|$. Moreover, P is hyperbolic relative to $\{G, F\}$.

Proof. Throughout this proof, by the *normal form* of an element of $p \in P$ we mean the normal form of p with respect to the decomposition of P into the free product of G and cyclic subgroups generated by elements of $X \cup Y \cup Z$. That is, the normal form of p is a (possibly empty) sequence (p_1, \dots, p_m) of non-trivial elements $p_1, \dots, p_m \in P$ such that $p = p_1 \cdots p_m$, every p_i belongs to G or to a cyclic factor $\langle w \rangle$ for some $w \in X \cup Y \cup Z$, and no p_i, p_{i+1} belong to the same factor for $i = 1, \dots, m-1$. Recall that the normal form of any product $pq \cdots z$ of elements $p, q, \dots, z \in P$ can be obtained from the concatenation of the normal forms of p, q, \dots, z by the standard reduction process which involves cancellation and consolidation. For details we refer to [30]. We say that a subsequence (x_1, \dots, x_k) of the normal form of one of the multiples p, q, \dots, z *survives* in $pq \cdots z$ if it remains untouched by the reduction process. In particular, (x_1, \dots, x_k) is a subsequence of the normal form of $pq \cdots z$.

Given $a \in A$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, let $t_{a,i} = y_a x_i a x_i^{-1} z_a$. Obviously $(y_a, x_i, a, x_i^{-1}, z_a)$ is the normal form of $t_{a,i}$. We call the subsequence $c(t_{a,i}) = (x_i, a, x_i^{-1})$ the *core* of $t_{a,i}$. The following claim is quite obvious and can be easily proved by induction on k . This is straightforward and we leave it as an exercise for the reader.

Claim. *Let $f = s_1 \dots s_k$, where $s_i \in T \cup T^{-1}$, be a freely reduced word in the alphabet $T \cup T^{-1}$.*

- (a) *For every $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, the core $c(s_i)$ survives in f . We call the corresponding subsequence of the normal form of f the trace of s_i .*
- (b) *Suppose that the normal form of f contains a subsequence $(g_1, g_2, g_3) = c(t)$ for some $t \in T \cup T^{-1}$. Then (g_1, g_2, g_3) is a trace of some $s_i = t$.*

The first part of the claim easily implies that F is indeed free with basis T . Moreover, for every $p \in P$ with normal form of length $\ell \geq 1$, we have

$$|p|_T < \ell \leq |p|_{G \cup X \cup Y \cup Z}.$$

Hence the embedding of metric spaces $(F, |\cdot|_T) \rightarrow (G, |\cdot|_{G \cup X \cup Y \cup Z})$ induced by the inclusion $F \leq G$ is Lipschitz. Obviously P is hyperbolic relative to G by the definition. Thus it remains to show that F is malnormal; then application of Theorem 4.3 completes the proof.

Assume that $u, w \in F \setminus \{1\}$ and let p be an element of P such that $pup^{-1} = w$. Let $u = r_1 \dots r_m$, where $r_1, \dots, r_m \in T \cup T^{-1}$ and suppose that $r_1 \dots r_m$ is reduced as a word in $T \cup T^{-1}$. By the first part of the claim the cores $c(r_i)$ survive in u . Passing to powers of u and w if necessary, we can assume that the normal form of u is long enough to guarantee the existence of $1 \leq i \leq m$ such that the core $c(r_i)$ survives in pup^{-1} . Let (g_1, g_2, g_3) be the corresponding subsequence of the normal form of pup^{-1} . Since $pup^{-1} \in F$, we have $pup^{-1} = s_1 \dots s_k$ for some freely reduced word $s_1 \dots s_k$ in the alphabet $T \cup T^{-1}$. By the second part of the claim, (g_1, g_2, g_3) is the trace of some s_j . Therefore, $pr_1 \dots r_i = s_1 \dots s_j$ (note that the core $c(t)$ uniquely defines the element $t \in T \cup T^{-1}$). This implies that $p \in F$ and hence F is malnormal. \square

4.2 Small cancellation and Dehn filling in relatively hyperbolic groups

In this subsection we briefly review the results from [48, 50, 52] necessary for the proof of Theorem 1.4. We begin with a reformulation of [52, Lemma 4.4].

Lemma 4.6. *Let G be a group hyperbolic relative to a collection of subgroups $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$. Then for every $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and every $a \notin H_\lambda$, ah is loxodromic for all but finitely many $h \in H_\lambda$.*

Note that in [52, Lemma 4.4] the element a is required to satisfy $|a|_{X \cup \mathcal{H}} = 1$. This can always be achieved by adding a to X . Indeed if G satisfies the definition of relative hyperbolicity discussed above with relative generating set X , then it satisfies this definition with any other relative generating set (with respect to $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$) in place of X , see [51, Theorem 3.24].

Lemma 4.6 can be used to derive the following.

Corollary 4.7 ([52, Corollary 4.5]). *If an infinite group is hyperbolic relative to a collection of proper subgroups, then it contains loxodromic elements.*

Recall that two loxodromic elements g_1, g_2 of a group G are called *commensurable* if some non-trivial powers of g_1 and g_2 are conjugate in G . The following notion introduced in [48] plays an important role in the proof of Theorem 1.3.

Definition 4.8. A subgroup S of a relatively hyperbolic group G is *suitable* (with respect to the given peripheral structure of G) if there exist two non-commensurable loxodromic elements $g_1, g_2 \in S$ such that $E_G(g_1) \cap E_G(g_2) = \{1\}$.

The next lemma provides an equivalent characterization. It is proved in [6], see Lemma 3.3 and Proposition 3.4 there.

Lemma 4.9. *Let G be a relatively hyperbolic group. A subgroup $S \leq G$ is suitable if and only if it is not virtually cyclic, contains at least one loxodromic element, and does not normalize any non-trivial finite subgroup of G .*

Recall also that a subgroup (respectively, an element) of G is called *parabolic* if it is conjugate to a subgroup (respectively, an element) of H_λ for some $\lambda \in \Lambda$.

Corollary 4.10. *Let G be a torsion free group hyperbolic relative to a collection of subgroups $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$, K a non-cyclic non-parabolic subgroup of G . Then K is suitable.*

Proof. As every torsion free virtually cyclic group is cyclic, K is not virtually cyclic. Consider any $x \in K \setminus \{1\}$. Since G is torsion free, x is either loxodromic or parabolic. In the former case K is suitable by Lemma 4.9. In the latter case, passing from K to its conjugate if necessary, we can assume that $x \in H_\lambda$ for some $\lambda \in \Lambda$. (Observe that passing to conjugate subgroups preserves suitability.) Since K is not parabolic, there exists $a \in K \setminus H_\lambda$. Then by Lemma 4.6, there exists n such that ax^n is loxodromic. As $ax^n \in K$, we obtain that K is suitable by Lemma 4.9 again. \square

Finally, we will need another lemma, which is a combination of Lemma 3.8 and Lemma 3.3 in [6]; it was also proved in more general settings in [11, Theorem 2.23].

Lemma 4.11. *Let G be a relatively hyperbolic group, $S \leq G$. Assume that S is not virtually cyclic and contains loxodromic elements. Then the following hold.*

- (a) *There exists a maximal normal finite subgroup of G normalized by S , which we denote by $K(S)$.*
- (b) *S contains a loxodromic element g such that $E_G(g) = \langle g \rangle \times K(S)$.*

Remark 4.12. If G is not virtually cyclic and is hyperbolic relative to a collection of proper subgroups, then G contains loxodromic elements by Corollary 4.7, and we can apply this lemma to $S = G$. In particular, we can apply Lemma 4.11 in the case when a relatively hyperbolic group G contains a suitable subgroup as the existence of such a subgroup automatically implies that G is not virtually cyclic and all peripheral subgroups are proper.

We now state a theorem from [48], which was proved by means of small cancellation theory in relatively hyperbolic groups. The idea of generalizing small cancellation theory to groups acting on hyperbolic spaces goes back to Gromov's paper [18]. In the case of hyperbolic groups, it was formalized by several people including the first author [39]; later the second author generalized this approach to the case of relatively hyperbolic groups [48].

Theorem 4.13. *Let G be a group hyperbolic relative to a collection of subgroups $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$, S a suitable subgroup of G , W a finite subset of G . Then there exists an epimorphism $\eta: G \rightarrow \bar{G}$ such that:*

- (a) The restriction of η to $\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} H_\lambda$ is injective. Henceforth we think of H_λ as a subgroup of \overline{G} .
- (b) \overline{G} is hyperbolic relative to $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$.
- (c) $\eta(W) \subseteq \eta(S)$.
- (d) $\eta(S)$ is suitable in \overline{G} .
- (e) If G is torsion free, then so is \overline{G} .
- (f) Every H_λ is a proper subgroup of \overline{G} and \overline{G} is not virtually cyclic.
- (g) $K(\overline{G}) = \{1\}$.

Proof. Parts (a)–(e) were proved in [48, Theorem 2.4]. Parts (f) and (g) follow from the existence of a suitable subgroup guaranteed by (d) (see Lemma 4.9). \square

The first two parts of the next theorem were proved in [50]. For details and relation to Thurston's theory of hyperbolic Dehn filling of 3-manifolds we refer to [50].

Theorem 4.14. *Let G be a group hyperbolic relative to a collection of subgroups $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$, S a suitable subgroup of G . Then there exist finite subsets $\mathcal{F}_\lambda \subseteq H_\lambda \setminus \{1\}$ such that for every collection of subgroups $N_\lambda \triangleleft H_\lambda$ satisfying $N_\lambda \cap \mathcal{F}_\lambda = \emptyset$, $\lambda \in \Lambda$, the following conditions hold.*

- (a) *For every $\lambda \in \Lambda$, we have $H_\lambda \cap N = N_\lambda$, where N is the normal closure of $\bigcup_{\lambda \in \Lambda} N_\lambda$ in G . This is equivalent to the injectivity of the natural map $H_\lambda/N_\lambda \rightarrow G/N$. In what follows we think of H_λ/N_λ as subgroups of G/N .*
- (b) *The group G/N is hyperbolic relative to the collection $\{H_\lambda/N_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$.*
- (c) *If G and all quotient groups H_λ/N_λ are torsion free, then so is G/N .*
- (d) *The image of S in G/N is suitable.*

Proof. As we already mentioned, the first two claims of the theorem were proved in [50]. To prove part (c) we note that $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ is hyperbolically embedded in G in the terminology of [11] by [11, Proposition 4.28]. Thus we can apply Theorem 7.19 from [11] in our case. Let ε denotes the natural homomorphism $G \rightarrow G/N$. Part (f) of Theorem 7.19 from [11] states that every element of G/N acting elliptically (i.e., with bounded orbits) on $\Gamma(G/N, \varepsilon(X \cup \mathcal{H}))$ is an image of an element of G acting elliptically on $\Gamma(G, X \cup \mathcal{H})$. Here by $\Gamma(H, Y)$ we denote the Cayley graph of a group H with respect to a generating set Y . Thus if $\bar{g} \in G/N$ has finite order, there is a preimage $g \in G$ of \bar{g} that acts elliptically on $\Gamma(G, X \cup \mathcal{H})$. However, according to [51, Theorem 1.14] every such an element g has finite order or is conjugate to

an element of some H_λ . In the former case we get $g = 1$ as G is torsion free; hence $\bar{g} = 1$. In the latter case we again obtain $\bar{g} = 1$ as H_λ/N_λ is torsion free.

The last claim of Theorem 4.14 can be derived from parts (a) and (b) as follows. By Lemmas 4.9 and 4.11, there exists a loxodromic elements $g \in S$ such that $E_G(g) = \langle g \rangle$. By the definition of a suitable subgroup, there must be another loxodromic element $f \in S$ not commensurable with g . Since f and g are non-commensurable, we can apply Corollary 4.4 twice and conclude that G is hyperbolic relative to $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \cup \{E_G(f), E_G(g)\}$. Increasing the finite subsets \mathcal{F}_λ if necessary, we can assume that parts (a) and (b) of the theorem hold for this extended collection of peripheral subgroups and normal subgroups $N_\lambda \triangleleft H_\lambda$ and $\{1\} \triangleleft E_G(f)$, $\{1\} \triangleleft E_G(g)$. Thus G/N is hyperbolic relative to

$$\{H_\lambda/N_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \cup \{E, D\}, \quad (39)$$

where E, D are the isomorphic images of $E_G(f)$ and $E_G(g)$.

Let T be the image of S in G/N . Note that $E \cap D$ is trivial by Lemma 4.1 applied to the peripheral subgroups E and D of G/N . As T contains infinite virtually cyclic subgroups $E, D \leq T$ with trivial intersection, T cannot be virtually cyclic. Further if K is a finite subgroup of G/N normalized by T , then some finite index subgroup of E centralizes K . Hence $K \leq E$ by Lemma 4.1 applied to the peripheral subgroup E . Consequently, $K = \{1\}$ as E is infinite cyclic.

By Lemma 4.2, G/N is also hyperbolic relative to $\{H_\lambda/N_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$. Let $h \in E$ denote the image of g in G/N . By Lemma 4.1 applied to the collection (39), the element h is not conjugate to an element of any H_λ/N_λ . This means that h is loxodromic with respect to $\{H_\lambda/N_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$. Thus T contains a loxodromic (with respect to $\{H_\lambda/N_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$) element, is not virtually cyclic, and does not normalize any non-trivial finite subgroup of G/N . Hence T is suitable in G/N by Lemma 4.9. \square

4.3 Proof of Theorem 1.3

We will derive Theorem 1.3 from Proposition 2.11 and the following algebraic result in the same manner as we derived Theorem 1.2 from Corollaries 2.8 and 3.22. We say that two sequences $\mathcal{G} = \{(G_i, X_i)\}$, $\mathcal{H} = \{(H_i, X_i)\}$ of groups G_i, H_i and their generating sets X_i, Y_i are *asymptotically isomorphic* (written $\mathcal{G} \cong_{as} \mathcal{H}$) if for all but finitely many i there exist isomorphisms $G_i \rightarrow H_i$ that take X_i to Y_i . It is clear that the property of having infinitesimal spectral radius is preserved by asymptotic isomorphisms.

Proposition 4.15. *Let*

$$\mathcal{P} = \{(P_{ij}, X_{ij}) \mid (i, j) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}\} \quad (40)$$

be a collection of groups P_{ij} and their finite generating sets X_{ij} such that:

$$(P_1) \quad |X_{ij}| = i \text{ for any } i, j \in \mathbb{N};$$

$$(P_2) \quad \text{for every } i \in \mathbb{N}, \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \text{girth}(P_{ij}, X_{ij}) = \infty;$$

(P₃) for every $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$, P_{ij} has non non-cyclic free subgroups.

Let also H be a non-virtually cyclic hyperbolic group and let C be a countable group without non-cyclic free subgroups. Then there exists a quotient group G of H , a family $\{Y_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ of subsets $Y_i \subseteq G$ of cardinality $|Y_i| = i$, and functions $u: G \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow G$ and $j: G \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ with the following properties.

- (a) C embeds in G .
- (b) G has no non-cyclic free subgroups.
- (c) If H , C and all P_{ij} are torsion free (respectively, if C and all P_{ij} are torsion), then so is G .
- (d) Given $g \in G \setminus \{1\}$, let

$$T_{g,i} = \{u(g,i)yy^{-1} \mid y \in Y_i\}$$

and let $H_{g,i}$ be the subgroup of G generated by $T_{g,i}$. Then for every $g \in G \setminus \{1\}$, we have $\{(H_{g,i}, T_{g,i})\} \cong_{as} \{(P_{ij(g,i)}, X_{ij(g,i)})\}$.

To prove this proposition, we need a couple of lemmas. The first one will be used to deal with the torsion free case.

Lemma 4.16. *Let (40) be a collection of torsion free groups and generating sets satisfying (P₁) and (P₂). Let G be a non-cyclic torsion free finitely generated group hyperbolic relative to a collection of proper subgroups $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$. Suppose that for every $\lambda \in \Lambda$, H_λ has no non-cyclic free subgroups. Then for any finite subset $A \subseteq G \setminus \{1\}$, any free subgroup $R \leq G$, and any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists an epimorphism $\varepsilon: G \rightarrow Q$ such that the following conditions hold.*

- (Q₁) *The restriction of ε to H_λ is injective for all $\lambda \in \Lambda$. Henceforth we think of H_λ as subgroups of Q .*
- (Q₂) *There exist $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $x_1, \dots, x_n \in Q$, and a set of elements $\{y_a, z_a \in Q \mid a \in A\}$, such that for any $a \in A$, the set*

$$T_a = \{y_a x_i \varepsilon(a) x_i^{-1} z_a \mid i = 1, \dots, n\}$$

admits a bijection to X_{nk} that extends to an isomorphism $\langle T_a \rangle \rightarrow P_{nk}$.

- (Q₃) *Q is hyperbolic relative to $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \cup \{\langle T_a \rangle\}_{a \in A}$.*
- (Q₄) *Either R is cyclic or the restriction of ε to R is surjective.*
- (Q₅) *Q is torsion free.*

Proof. Let

$$P = G * F(X) * F(Y) * F(Z), \quad (41)$$

where $X = \{\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n\}$, $Y = \{\bar{y}_a | a \in A\}$, $Z = \{\bar{z}_a | a \in A\}$. For $a \in A$, let

$$\bar{T}_a = \{\bar{y}_a \bar{x}_i a \bar{x}_i^{-1} \bar{z}_a | i = 1, \dots, n\}$$

and let F be the subgroup of P generated by $\bar{T} = \bigcup_{a \in A} \bar{T}_a$.

By Corollary 4.5, F is free with basis \bar{T} and P is hyperbolic relative to $\{G, F\}$. Note that $F = *_{a \in A} F_a$, where $F_a = \langle \bar{T}_a \rangle$. It follows immediately from the definition of relative hyperbolicity that F is hyperbolic relative to $\{F_a\}_{a \in A}$. Also G is hyperbolic relative to $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ by our assumption. Applying Lemma 4.2 several times, we obtain that P is hyperbolic relative to the peripheral collection

$$\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \cup \{F_a\}_{a \in A}. \quad (42)$$

Note that if R is not cyclic, then it is a suitable subgroup of P (with respect to (42)) by Corollary 4.10. Indeed it is clear that R is not conjugate to any subgroup of F_a . Similarly it cannot be conjugate to a subgroup of any H_λ since H_λ does not contain non-cyclic free subgroups by our assumption. Similarly G is a suitable subgroup of P by Corollary 4.10. We let $S = R$ if R is non-cyclic and $S = G$ otherwise. In both cases S is suitable in P with respect to (42).

Let $\mathcal{F}_a \subseteq F_a \setminus \{1\}$ and $\mathcal{F}_\lambda \subseteq H_\lambda \setminus \{1\}$ be the finite sets provided by Theorem 4.14 applied to the relatively hyperbolic group P with peripheral collection (42) and the suitable subgroup S . Recall that $|\bar{T}_a| = n = |X_{nj}|$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$. By (P₂) there exists $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with the following property: for every $a \in A$, a bijection $\bar{T}_a \rightarrow X_{nk}$ extends to a homomorphism $F_a \rightarrow P_{nk}$ such that the kernel of this homomorphism, denoted N_a , does not intersect \mathcal{F}_a . Let G_1 be the quotient group of P obtained as in Theorem 4.14 applied to the peripheral collection (42) and normal subgroups $\{1\} \triangleleft H_\lambda$ for $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and $N_a \triangleleft F_a$ for $a \in A$. Since the restriction of the natural homomorphism $P \rightarrow G_1$ to H_λ is injective for every $\lambda \in \Lambda$, we keep the notation H_λ for the image of H_λ in G_1 . Thus G_1 is hyperbolic relative to the collection

$$\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \cup \{F_a/N_a \cong P_{nk}\}_{a \in A}, \quad (43)$$

where the isomorphism $F_a/N_a \cong P_{nk}$ takes \bar{T}_a to X_{nk} .

By part (d) of Theorem 4.14, the image S_1 of S in G_1 is a suitable subgroup of G_1 with respect to the peripheral collection (43). Since G is finitely generated, so are P and G_1 . Let W be a finite generating set of G_1 . Let Q be the quotient group of G_1 obtained by applying Theorem 4.13 to the relatively hyperbolic group G_1 , finite subset W , and the suitable subgroup S_1 .

Let ε denote the composition of the natural embedding $G \hookrightarrow P$ and the natural homomorphisms $P \rightarrow G_1 \rightarrow Q$. By part (c) of Theorem 4.13, the restriction of ε to S is surjective. In particular, ε is an epimorphism and we obtain (Q₄). We define $x_i = \varepsilon(\bar{x}_i)$,

$y_a = \varepsilon(\bar{y}_a)$, $z_a = \varepsilon(\bar{z}_a)$. Properties (Q₁)–(Q₃) follow immediately from the construction of G_1 and parts (a), (b) of Theorem 4.13. Finally note that P is torsion free as so is G . Therefore G_1 is torsion free by part (c) of Theorem 4.14. Consequently Q is torsion free by part (e) of Theorem 4.13. \square

To deal with the torsion case, we need a slightly modified version.

Lemma 4.17. *Let (\mathcal{A}) be a collection of torsion groups and generating sets satisfying (P_1) and (P_2) . Let G be a finitely generated group, which is hyperbolic relative to a collection of proper torsion subgroups $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$. Assume that G is not virtually cyclic and $K(G) = \{1\}$. Then for any finite subset $A \subseteq G \setminus \{1\}$, any element $t \in G$, and any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists an epimorphism $\varepsilon: G \rightarrow Q$ satisfying (Q_1) – (Q_3) and the following condition.*

(Q_4^) $\varepsilon(t)$ has finite order.*

Proof. We proceed in three steps. First we define P , \bar{T}_a , and F_a as in the proof of Lemma 4.16 and repeat the first step of that proof. As a result, we obtain a quotient group G_1 of P hyperbolic relative to the collection

$$\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \cup \{F_a/N_a \cong P_{nk}\}_{a \in A}, \quad (44)$$

where the isomorphisms $F_a/N_a \cong P_{nk}$ are induced by bijections $\bar{T}_a \rightarrow X_{nk}$, as in Lemma 4.16.

By Corollary 4.7, G contains an element g which is loxodromic with respect to $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$. Obviously every element of G that is loxodromic with respect to $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ remains loxodromic in P with respect to (42). Since $K(G) = \{1\}$, G does not normalize any non-trivial finite subgroup of P . Hence G is suitable in P with respect to the collection (42) by Lemma 4.9. By part (d) of Theorem 4.14 we can assume that the image of G in G_1 , which we denote by H , is suitable in G_1 with respect to the collection (44).

The second step is also similar to the one from the proof of Lemma 4.16. Let W be a finite generating set of G_1 . We apply Theorem 4.13 to the relatively hyperbolic group G_1 with peripheral collection (44), finite subset W , and suitable subgroup $S = H$. The resulting quotient of G_1 is also a quotient of G by part (c) of Theorem 4.13. We denote this quotient group by G_2 . By parts (a) and (b) of Theorem 4.13, G_2 is hyperbolic relative to the natural image of the collection (44). Since the map $G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ is injective on peripheral subgroups, by a slight abuse of notation we can think of (44) as the collection of peripheral subgroups of G_2 .

Let s denote the image of t in G_2 . If s already has finite order in G_2 , we let $Q = G_2$. If s has infinite order, then s is necessarily loxodromic as all subgroups H_λ and $F_a/N_a \cong P_{nk}$ are torsion. By Corollary 4.4, s is contained in a virtually cyclic subgroup $E_{G_2}(s)$ such that G_2 is hyperbolic relative to

$$\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \cup \{F_a/N_a \cong P_{nk}\}_{a \in A} \cup \{E_{G_2}(s)\}, \quad (45)$$

Since $E_{G_2}(s)$ is virtually cyclic, $\langle s \rangle$ has finite index in $E_{G_2}(s)$. Hence there exists $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\langle s^m \rangle$ is normal in $E_{G_2}(s)$. Passing to a multiple of m if necessary, we can ensure that $\langle s^m \rangle$ misses any fixed finite subset of G_2 . Hence we can apply Theorem 4.14 to the group G_2 with peripheral collection (45) and normal subgroups $\{1\} \triangleleft H_\lambda$ for $\lambda \in \Lambda$, $\{1\} \triangleleft F_a/N_a$ for $a \in A$, and $\langle s^m \rangle \triangleleft E_{G_2}(s)$. Let $Q = G_2/N$ be the resulting quotient group, where N is the normal closure of s^m in G_2 .

Obviously the natural image of t has finite order in Q . As in the proof of Lemma 4.16, deriving conditions (Q₁)–(Q₃) from Theorems 4.13 and 4.14 is straightforward. \square

Proof of Proposition 4.15. Without loss of generality we can assume that C is non-cyclic. Recall that every countable torsion group embeds in a finitely generated torsion group [56]. Similarly every countable torsion free group without non-cyclic free subgroups embeds in a finitely generated torsion free group without non-cyclic free subgroups; this is an immediate consequence of the main theorem of [42]. Thus we can also assume that C is finitely generated.

Recall that every hyperbolic group H contains a maximal finite normal subgroup $K(H)$ [39]. Since hyperbolicity is a quasi-isometric invariant, $H/K(H)$ is also hyperbolic and not virtually cyclic. Thus passing to $H/K(H)$ if necessary, we can assume that $K(H) = \{1\}$. In this case, $H * C$ is hyperbolic relative to C and the subgroup H is suitable in $H * C$ by Lemma 4.9. Applying Theorem 4.13 to the relatively hyperbolic group $H * C$ with peripheral collection $\{C\}$, a finite generating set W of C , and the suitable subgroup $S = H$, we obtain a quotient group G_0 of H such that C embeds in G_0 as a proper subgroup, G_0 is hyperbolic relative to C , and G_0 is torsion free whenever H and C are.

The desired group G will be the limit of a sequence of groups and epimorphisms

$$H \rightarrow G_0 \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_1} G_1 \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_2} G_2 \xrightarrow{\varepsilon_3} \dots \quad (46)$$

constructed by induction. In what follows we denote by $\delta_n: G_0 \rightarrow G_n$ the composition $\varepsilon_n \circ \dots \circ \varepsilon_1$, by X_0 a finite generating set of G_0 , and by X_n the natural image of X_0 in G_n .

We begin with the torsion free case. Thus we assume that H , C , and all groups in \mathcal{P} are torsion free. Let $\{F_1, F_2, \dots\}$ be the set of all free subgroups of G_0 of rank 2. Suppose that we have already constructed a quotient group G_{n-1} for some $n > 0$, which is torsion free and hyperbolic relative to a certain family of proper subgroups $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$ such that no H_λ has non-cyclic free subgroups (for $i = 0$, we have $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda} = \{C\}$; the peripheral collection will increase at every step). Let G_n be the quotient group obtained by applying Lemma 4.16 to the relatively hyperbolic group G_{n-1} with peripheral collection $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$, finite set

$$A = \{a \in G_{n-1} \mid 0 < |a|_{X_{n-1}} \leq n\}, \quad (47)$$

and the free subgroup $R = \delta_{n-1}(F_n)$. Let $\varepsilon_n: G_{n-1} \rightarrow G_n$ denote the corresponding epimorphism. The peripheral collection of G_n is given by (Q₃). Note that the new subgroup $\langle T_a \rangle$ in this peripheral collection is isomorphic to some P_{ij} and hence does not contain non-cyclic free subgroups by (P₃). The other inductive assumptions for G_n follow immediately from (Q₁)–(Q₃) and (Q₅).

Let G be the limit of the sequence (46). That is, $G = G_0/N$, where $N = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Ker } \delta_i$. Let X denote the image of X_0 in G . Obviously G is generated by X . Properties (Q₁) and (Q₃) imply by induction that $C \cap \text{Ker } \delta_n = \{1\}$ for every n . Hence $C \cap N = \{1\}$ and thus C embeds in G . Furthermore, if K is a non-cyclic free subgroup of G , then it contains a free subgroup $F \leq K$ of rank 2. Let F_n be a preimage of F in G_0 . As the isomorphism $F_n \rightarrow F$ factors through $\delta_{n-1}(F_n)$, the latter subgroup is non-cyclic. Hence by (Q₄) applied at step n we have $\delta_n(F_n) = G_n$ and hence $F = G$. However this contradicts the fact that C embeds in G (recall that we assume C to be non-cyclic). Thus G has no non-cyclic free subgroups. It is also clear that G is torsion free as so are all groups G_n by (Q₅). These arguments prove (a)–(c).

It remains to show that G satisfies (d). At step n of the inductive construction, we have a subset $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \subseteq G_n$ and elements $y_a, z_a \in G_n$ provided by (Q₂) (here a ranges in the subset $A \subseteq G_{n-1}$ given by (47)).

Fix any non-trivial element $g \in G$. Let $n \geq |g|_X$ be a natural number and let a be a preimage of g in G_{n-1} of length $|a|_{X_{n-1}} = |g|_X \leq n$. Then (Q₂) and (47) guarantee that there exists a bijection

$$T_a = \{y_a x_i \varepsilon_n(a) x_i^{-1} z_a \mid i = 1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow X_{nk(n)}$$

for some $k(n)$ that extends to an isomorphism $\langle T_a \rangle \rightarrow P_{nk(n)}$. Since at n th step of the inductive construction $\langle T_a \rangle$ becomes a peripheral subgroup, it remains untouched by the subsequent factorizations according to (Q₁). Hence the natural map from $\langle T_a \rangle$ to G is injective. Denote by Y_n the image of $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ in G . For $n \geq |g|_X$, we also let $u(g, n)$ be the image of $z_a y_a$ in G and $j(g, n) = k(n)$; for $n < |g|_X$ we define $u(g, n)$ and $j(g, n)$ arbitrarily. Then the set

$$T_{g,n} = \{u(g, i) y g y^{-1} \mid y \in Y_n\}$$

is the image of

$$z_a T_a z_a^{-1} = \{z_a y_a x_i \varepsilon_n(a) x_i^{-1} \mid i = 1, \dots, n\}$$

in G and for every $n \geq |g|_X$ we have a sequence of natural isomorphisms

$$\langle T_{g,n} \rangle \cong \langle T_a \rangle \cong P_{nj(g,n)}.$$

Their composition gives an isomorphism $\langle T_{g,n} \rangle \cong P_{nj(g,n)}$ that sends $T_{g,n}$ to $X_{nj(g,n)}$. This finishes the proof in the torsion free case.

The proof for torsion groups is similar. We start with a collection \mathcal{P} of torsion groups and enumerate all elements of $G_0 = \{1 = g_0, g_1, \dots\}$. Suppose that G_{n-1} is already constructed for some $n > 0$ and is hyperbolic relative to a certain collection of torsion subgroups $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$. Define G_n to be the group obtained by applying Lemma 4.17 to the relatively hyperbolic group G_{n-1} with peripheral collection $\{H_\lambda\}_{\lambda \in \Lambda}$, the element $t = \delta_{n-1}(g_n)$ (we let $\delta_0 = id_{G_0}$), and the set A defined by (47). As above, verification of the inductive assumptions for G_n is straightforward.

Again let G be the limit of the sequence (46). Claims (a) and (d) are proved exactly as in the torsion free case. Further let $g \in G$ and let g_n be a preimage of g in G_0 . Then the image of g_n in G_n becomes of finite order by (Q_4^*) . Hence $|g| < \infty$. This gives (c). Clearly there is no need to prove (b) in the torsion case. \square

We are now ready to prove Theorem 1.3. The argument used below is the same as we used in the proof of Theorem 1.2 in Section 3.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Let \mathcal{P} be a collection of torsion (respectively, torsion free) groups given by Proposition 2.11. Let G be the torsion (respectively, torsion free) group constructed in Proposition 4.15 and let $H_{g,i}, T_{g,i}$ be given by part (d) of Proposition 4.15. Fix any $g \in G \setminus \{1\}$. Since $\lambda_G(u(g, i))$ is unitary, we have

$$\left\| \sum_{y \in Y_i} \lambda_G(ygy^{-1}) \right\| = \left\| \lambda_G(u(g, i)) \sum_{y \in Y_i} \lambda_G(ygy^{-1}) \right\| = \left\| \sum_{y \in Y_i} \lambda_G(u(g, i)ygy^{-1}) \right\|. \quad (48)$$

Further by part (a) of Lemma 2.1, we obtain

$$\left\| \sum_{y \in Y_i} \lambda_G(u(g, i)ygy^{-1}) \right\| = \left\| \sum_{y \in Y_i} \lambda_{H_{g,i}}(u(g, i)ygy^{-1}) \right\| = \left\| \sum_{t \in T_{g,i}} \lambda_{H_{g,i}}(t) \right\|. \quad (49)$$

By Proposition 4.15 (d) and Proposition 2.11 (c), the sequence $\{(H_{g,i}, T_{g,i})\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ has infinitesimal spectral radius. Combining this with (48) and (49) yields

$$\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|Y_i|} \left\| \sum_{y \in Y_i} \lambda_G(ygy^{-1}) \right\| = 0.$$

Thus Lemma 2.2 applies and $C_{red}^*(G)$ is simple with unique trace. \square

Now we derive Corollary 1.4.

Proof of Corollary 1.4. Recall that there are 2^{\aleph_0} pairwise non-isomorphic finitely generated torsion groups. This fact immediately follows from the main result of [40] or from Grigorchuk's results about growth functions of torsion groups [17]. It can also be derived from the embedding theorem proved by Phillips in [56] or from results about so-called Π -graded groups obtained in the joint paper of the authors [43] (the latter paper is probably the most elementary).

On the other hand, every countable group has only countably many finitely generated subgroups. Combining these facts with Theorem 1.3, we obtain that every non-virtually cyclic hyperbolic group has continuously many torsion quotients whose reduced C^* -algebra is simple and has unique trace. In particular, we obtain part (a) of Corollary 1.4.

The same argument works in the torsion free case as there are continuously many finitely generated torsion free groups without free subgroups (one can take these groups to be solvable of derived length 3, see [20]) \square

Recall that the reduced C^* -algebra of a non-virtually cyclic hyperbolic group H is simple and has unique trace if and only if H contains no non-trivial finite normal subgroups; an analogous result also holds for relatively hyperbolic groups [5, 22]. This obviously implies that the group G constructed in the proof of Proposition 4.15 are limits of C^* -simple relatively hyperbolic groups. Similarly using results of [38], it is not hard to show that the free Burnside groups $B(m, n)$ of large odd exponent and rank $m \geq 2$ are limits of C^* -simple hyperbolic groups $G(i)$ (the statement about hyperbolicity of these groups is written down explicitly in [27]). We note that these facts alone are not sufficient to derive C^* -simplicity and uniqueness of trace.

Example 4.18. It was noted in [53] that there exists a sequence of hyperbolic groups and epimorphisms $H_1 \rightarrow H_2 \rightarrow \dots$ that converges to the wreath product $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 \text{ wr } \mathbb{Z}$, where

$$H_n = \left\langle t, a_{-n}, \dots, a_n \mid \begin{array}{l} t^{-1}a_k t = a_{k+1}, \quad k = -n, \dots, n-1 \\ a_i^2 = 1, [a_i, a_j] = 1, \quad i, j = -n, \dots, n \end{array} \right\rangle$$

It is easy to see that every H_n is an HNN-extensions of a finite abelian group

$$A_n = \langle a_{-n}, \dots, a_n \mid a_i^2 = 1, [a_i, a_j] = 1, i, j = -n, \dots, n \rangle$$

with stable letter t . Hence H_n is virtually free and, in particular, hyperbolic. It is also easy to see that

$$t^{-2n-1}A_n t^{2n+1} \cap A_n = \{1\}. \quad (50)$$

Recall that every finite group acting on a tree without inversions must fix a vertex. If N is a finite subgroup of H_n , then it fixes a vertex of the Bass-Serre tree T associated to the HNN-extension structure of H_n . If N is also normal, then it must fix all T as the action of H_n on vertices of T is transitive. On the other hand, (50) means that the pointwise H_n -stabilizer of a pair of vertices of T is trivial. Therefore H_n has no nontrivial finite normal subgroups. Thus $C_{red}^*(H_n)$ is simple and has unique trace for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. However G is amenable and hence $C_{red}^*(G)$ is not simple and has many traces. Similar examples of sequences converging to lacunary hyperbolic amenable groups can be found in [44].

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